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THE MADRÁS

Monthly Journal,

OR,

INDIA RECORDER,

FOR

AUGUST, 1808.

FEW contrivances have been found more effectual toward correcting the foibles and lighter vices of Mankind, or better calculated to diffuse, a taste for literature and refinement than the periodical publication of short Essays.—To every one, whatever may be his rank, some portion of *leisure* is alloted; and it is of infinite importance to the Happiness and Prosperity of SOCIETY that that leisure be *properly employed.*

DRAKE'S LIFE OF STEELE.

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THE MADRAS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

Vol. VII. FOR AUGUST, 1808. No. II.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving "to their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity "of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction."

JOHNSON.

THE COMET;

OR,

DRAMATIC DULNESS,

For 1807.

A FARCE. IN TWO ACTS.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

Dramatis Personæ.

ZODIAC, *a Philosopher.*
MUNDIC, *a Naturalist.*
ADMIRAL PENDANT.
CAPTAIN PENDANT.
FIRST SERVANT } *to Zodiac.*
SECOND SERVANT } *to Zodiac.*
EMILY, *Niece to Zodiac.*
CHARLOTTE, *her Companion.*

SCENE—*The House of Zodiac in Westminster.*

Act I. Scene I.

A Room in ZODIAC's *House.*

Enter ZODIAC *and* CHARLOTTE.

Zodiac.

AND so she positively refuses to hear a word from my friend Mundic on the subject of his passion.

Charlotte. Positively! or, indeed, on any other subject.

Zodiac. A contumacious puss! How could she acquire this obstinacy? Sure a whole constellation of adverse stars are operating against me; and VIRGO seems to bear a most malignant aspect.

Charlotte. Virgo! Who's that? I know no ſuch perſon.

Zodiac. Why, my niece, who is I hope, a virgin, therefore I compare her to Virgo.

Charlotte. O, the old maid in the ſky! though you had better have compared Miſs Emily to her prototype, Venus. Hope ſhe is a virgin, indeed! You may be ſure ſhe is; though I would not be one long, if I had ſuch a lover as young Pendant.

Zodiac. Why, you jade, you would not———

Charlotte. Yes, but I would!

Zodiac. What?

Charlotte Why, as he came home the day before yeſterday, marry him to-morrow.

Zodiac. You would?

Charlotte. Yes!

Zodiac. And probably you have given this advice to Emily--—

Charlotte. I have.

Zodiac. Although I have told you, that, while the comet, wandering in its eccentric orbit, appears on this ſide the globe, its influence chills every ardent paſſion, and is more likely to produce hatred than love.

Charlotte. It is true, you have told me ſo; but as I conceive that I am, in theſe matters, a far better philoſopher than yourſelf, I am induced to believe that the comet, or ſome other cauſe equally natural, has combined in the boſom of your niece both the paſſions that you have mentioned.

Zodiac. Both?

Charlotte Yes.

Zodiac. Wonderful! I ſhall have you reaſon with me upon points of philoſophy preſently. How ſhould you, an ignorant girl, know any thing of the motions of the celeſtial bodies?

Charlotte. As you do—by gueſs! but although I think I know as much of them as you or Mundic, it is only with the motions of terreſtrial bodies that I have any thing to do; yet I know that in the mind of your niece operates the grand principle that governs the univerſe, attraction, and the ſubordinate principle which cauſes natural *variations*, repulſion: and theſe reſolve themſelves into the two paſſions love and hatred: the firſt ſtimulates her to extend her arms to her young lover, Pendant; and the ſecond, to contract them againſt that moving muſeum, old Mundic.

Zodiac. And in this you perfectly agree with her?

Charlotte. Perfectly.

Zodiac. And thus you uſe my friend, Mundic, a man of ſcience, a collector of curioſities.

Charlotte. Ah! he's the greateſt curioſity in his whole collection.

Zodiac. A man who has the firſt ſpars in the world.

Charlotte He would have many more *ſpars* if he married Emily.

Zodiac. His petrifactions are extraordinary.

Charlotte. Yes! he is enough to petrify every thing he comes near.

Zodiac. Ha! here he is.

Charlotte. Then I'll take care he ſhall not petrify me.

[*Exit* CHARLOTTE.

Zodiac. What a jade!

Enter MUNDIC.

Mundic. Ah, ha, neighbour Zodiac! What's the matter? You ſeem planetſtruck. I hope the aſpect of the ſtars benign.

Zodiac. I know not what the aſpect of the ſtars may be; but I fear the comet rules, and that, I know, is malignant. It draws up ſtrange vapours into the female brain, and ſets at defiance the craniology of Dr. Gall. You ſaw a young woman paſs?

Mundic. Yes, ſhe bruſhed by me like its tail. By the bye, her's is almoſt as long: but I hope that will not do what her's does.

Zodiac. What's that?

Mundic. Sweep the earth. If it does, I know not what will become of my muſeum.

Zodiac. Poh! never mind your muſeum.

Mundic. Yet I have made a large addition to it lately.

Zodiac. How! have you received any preſents?

Mundic. Yes: a philoſopher from Egypt called at my houſe yeſterday; he ſaid his name was Serpentarius.

Zodiac. One of Bonaparte's ſavans, very likely.

Mundic. Though he has lived near a century, except his beard, he ſeems quite a youth: he knows every thing; ſpeaks as good Engliſh as I do.

Zodiac. That's not ſaying a great deal *(aſide)*. Well.

Mundic. He had heard of my erudition.

Zodiac. Of your erudition, had he?

Mundic. Yes. He wiſhed to ſee my muſeum.

Zodiac. You ſhewed it him, of courſe.

Mundic. I did! he was charmed with my collection.

Zodiac Charmed?

Mundic. Yes; he fell in love with the Zingara, the face of which I had blacked, to make it look natural.

Zodiac. The devil he did! What did he say to your mummy;

Mundic. He discovered the name and sex in a moment.

Zodiac. As how?

Mundic. By decyphering the hieroglyphic.

Zodiac. Wonderful! Who did he say it was, when animated?

Mundic. Iphis, clear-starcher to Cleopatra.

Zodiac. What a fortunate discovery! She will make an excellent companion to your skeleton of Mark Antony's cook.

Mundic. Excellent indeed! I have put them in the same case.

Zodiac. This may be termed the case of two distinguished persons.

Mundic. So it may. It will serve to illustrate the Egyptian and Roman histories. But what do you say to my love for your niece? I wish to add her lovely form to my collection of rarities.

Zodiac. You do my niece great honour, to class her lovely form, as you call it, with those of a skeleton and a mummy.

Enter CHARLOTTE.

Charlotte. A skeleton and a mummy! pleasant companions for a young lady! though if I were to have my choice, I had rather be married to——

Zodiac. Why did you come to interrupt our grave conversation.

Charlotte. Because I think grave conversation nonsense that ought to be interrupted; though this was not the reason neither; for I came to tell you, that a man in a turban and furred robe, who looks as if he was an inhabitant of one of the pyramids, or a gentleman-usher to a collection of wild beasts, inquires for you.

Zodiac. For me?

Charlotte. Yes, for you and Mr, Mundic. He says his name is Serpentarius.

Mundic. Does the great Serpentarius, the man that may be said to tread on stars and converse with the planets, deign to solicit another interview with me?

Zodiac. Tread on stars, and converse with planets, from the earth to the zenith; is not that rather reversing the order of the system?

Charlotte. Not at all: I once saw a dancer kick down the *sign* of the Seven Stars at a jump.

Zodiac. Foolish! That Serpentarius may converse with the planets, I well conceive.

Charlotte. So do I—he has paid his devotion to Venus already, and now wiſhes to have a few words with Saturn: therefore he ſeeks to be introduced to you.

Zodiac. To me?

Charlotte. Yes: he ſays that your profound knowledge of aſtrology, like the taſte and erudition of Mr. Mundic, have reached the moſt remote parts of the earth. He had heard of you in Egypt.

Zodiac Heard of me in Egypt?

Charlotte. Yes; and he wants to have ſome converſation with both, about the brighteſt ſtar in the whole conſtellation of beauty.

Zodiac. He muſt mean the new comet.

Mundic. To be ſure he does.

Zodiac Where is this wonderful man?

Charlotte. A ſhort time ſince he was talking to your niece.

Zodiac Talking to my niece! Is ſuch an ignorant girl fit to entertain a man of erudition?

Mundic. I ſuppoſe you thought her ſo, or you would never have mentioned her to me.

Zodiac. I beg your pardon, friend Mundic.

Charlotte. Why ſhould you beg his pardon? I don't know where a man of erudition would find better entertainment.

Zodiac. Hold your tongue, huſſey! I ſay, friend Mundic, I aſk your pardon.

Charlotte. Ridiculous! entertainment indeed. I will be heard:

Sings.

O'er Egyptian opinions,
Of divine rats and onions,
The ſage in his ſtudy oft nods;
While the Greeks keep a pother,
'Bout Juno and brother,
Or exerciſe genius
On Pallas or Venus;
But can theſe compare
To our own Britiſh fair?
Or, can you find a ſimile,
To equal our Emily,
'Mongſt all their nonſenſical gods?

Zodiac. It would be much more difficult to find a ſimile to equal your eternal clack; the tick of a time-piece, or the rotation of a mill-wheel, are nothing to it. You have put me out—Where was I?

Charlotte. Why, where you ought to be—aſking pardon.

Zodiac. Oh! I ſay, I aſk your pardon, friend Mundic; but you know that there are certain particles and properties appertaining to ſome bodies, that in the wide-ſpread orb of ſcientific arrangements, are ſuppoſed to fly off, and to mingle with the atmoſpheric fluid, and ſo become *no bodies:* and ſo, deſending like dew, they fix upon—ha! you underſtand me.

Mundic. I admire your apology, friend Zodiac, and that's juſt as well.

Zodiac. So it is—but we delay our happineſs: let me ſee this ſtranger.

Charlotte. Stop a little: he has many curioſities for you; which he is, with the aſſiſtance of your niece, arranging in your library.

Zodiac. Curioſities for me! excellent. I'll wait upon him directly; my niece will only diſturb him.

Charlotte. She would diſturb half the philoſophers in the nation.

Mundic. Your ſpeak like a ſenſible young woman; though, perhaps, if ſhe obſerves his documents they may give her a ſcientific turn.

Charlotte. I have no doubt on't; and I am ſure my aſſiſtance ſhall not be wanting towards her availing herſelf of them.

[*Exit* CHARLOTTE.

Enter a SERVANT.

Servant. Captain Pendant, lately arrived from the Baltic, is come to wait upon your honour.

Zodiac. Captain Pendant! I know no ſuch perſon.

Servant. You certainly do, ſir; he is the brave young officer that uſed to come a ſuitoring to Miſs Emily—he that acquired ſuch fame in Egypt, and every where elſe.

Mundic. Aye, he has lately been made poſt, and appointed to the command of the COMET ſloop.

Zodiac. Oh! I recollect him now.

Mundic. To be ſure you do; his father was our old friend Admiral———

Zodiac. Old friend! ſure you are diſtracted. Do you not know that I had a quarrel with him, becauſe he pretended to know more of nautical affairs than myſelf? An obſtinate blockhead. Did he not flatly contradict me about the poſition of the fleets at the battle of the Nile, only becauſe he was in the action. And did I not break off his ſon's match with my niece, and forſwear his company?

Mundic. Yes, you did, and very properly forbid the young gentleman your house.

Zodiac Right, you are a sensible old fellow.

Mundic. Old!

Zodiac. Middle-aged I mean; plague on't, I had forgot that you were a lover.

Servant. I ask your pardon, sir, but the captain will be as impatient as they said he was at Trafalgar till they got alongside of the French seventy-four.

Zodiac. I wish he was alongside of a French seventy-four now.

Servant. So, I dare say, does he; but what shall I say?

Zodiac. Tell him that I am engaged; that my niece, for whom I know this visit was intended, is engaged, and that I wish he was also engaged in some distant part of the globe.

Mundic. Is this a message to be sent by a servant? Consider, that, although my rival, I respect the gallant young officer, for he commands the comet, and the comet you say, governs every thing.

Zodiac. There may be something in that; but then, the obstinate old admiral, his father, to dispute with me about bearings and distances, and the influence of the stars.

Mundic. Well, whether they are malignant or benign, trine or sextile, I have your firm promise with regard to Miss Emily.

Zodiac. Firm: I am in that respect fixed.

Mundic. Then by all means see him, his visit cannot be long: these are moral taxes, which scientific men must pay. When the great Newton was engaged——

Zodiac. Shew Captain Pendant in (*Exit* SERVANT). I had rather hear my enemy talk nonsense than my friend. How should you know any thing of Newton?

Enter Captain PENDANT.

Capt. Pendant. Dear Sir, just arrived from Copenhagen, I have taken the earliest opportunity to pay my respects to you.

Mundic. It is a pity that you did not stay there longer, captain.

Capt. Pendant. How!

Mundic. Because you might have made some experiments upon ice; they say it makes excellent burning-glasses.

Zodiac. Confound your burning glasses! why, friend Mundic, will you interrupt the captain in his well studied speech? I know that he comes here to make another kind of experiment, but I hope that my niece will prove ice to him.

Capt. Pendant. I certainly hope to melt her Sir, and you also;

for I will not deny that I had two motives for this visit, my love for Emily, and my respect to you; though they may be concentred and resolved into———

Zodiac. With what your motives resolve themselves into I have nothing to do; mine have resolved into a determination to dispose of my niece in a very different manner; and, although I am far from being obstinate, like your father, in this I am determined; therefore, as I am at present engaged, you will do me the favour to shorten this interview, and the still greater favour not to repeat it.

Enter SERVANT.

Servant. The great astrologer that has filled the hall and library with boxes of stones and rubbish, is so impatient that Miss Emily cannot restrain him.

Enter EMILY.

Emily. Indeed, my dear uncle, I cannot; making all the allowance due to the sublimity of your genius, and the importance of your avocations He said that it would derogate from his celestial character should be longer attend any mortal; he is therefore gone

Zodiac. Gone! Is the great Serpentarius gone?

Emily. Yes, but he will return in an hour.

Mundic. I suppose he had some visits to make at the planetary houses.

Emily. He had.

Capt. Pendant Serpentarius! what my friend, that sublime sage whom I knew in Egypt?

Mundic. He is from Egypt, indeed.

Capt. Pendant. I have business of the utmost importance with him; I'll wait his return.

Emily. I am sure I should not advise my uncle to allow any such thing.

Zodiac. You advise! you are a pretty lady to advise with a philosopher. I shall (*to* MUNDIC) be posted in all the academies of Europe if I turn a friend of the great Serpentarius out of the house.

Mundic. So you will.

Emily, to Pendant. Sir, you observe that my uncle is engaged. I have already told you my mind; therefore, as I am sure that this visit cannot be intended for me, the sooner it is ended the better.

Capt. Pendant. Lovely Emily, if you desire me to go I certainly will.

Emily. I do.

Zodiac. She desire you to go! how long has she been mistress here? I say that you are a prisoner, and shall stay till you are exchanged for Serpentarius; (*aside to* MUNDIC) because if he meets him he may prevent his coming.

Mundic. Ah ha! so he may; that's a wise observation.

Zodiac Yes, I think it is: let me alone, ha!

Emily Well, it must be as you please; I hope though you will not insist upon my staying with the captain?

Zodiac. No, certainly not without us: so come along little Mundic. Captain, offended as my niece is, her politeness will induce her to shew you the way to the liberary, where you shall not be a minute alone.

[*Exeunt* ZODIAC *and* MUNDIC.

Emily So much the worse!

Captain Pendant. My lovely my angelic Emily, let me again thank you for the flattering receipt——

Re enter MUNDIC.

Mundic. I have dropped from my watch the seal of Ptolemy, given me by the great Serpen—Hey!

Emily to Pendant. Mercy on me! you are ten times more aukward than you were before you went to sea. (*To* MUNDIC). The captain insisted that be knew the way better than myself.

Mundic. Aye, he's as obstinate as his father, as my friend Zodiac says.

Emily. So he is; therefore in turning to go to the parlour, instead of the library, he run against me.

Capt. Pendant. Yard arm and yard arm.

Mundic. Aye, he knows more of a ship than a house.

Emily. And now he's prepared to dispute——

Mundic. Yes, like the admiral, he will dispute about any thing. However, follow me, and you'll be sure to be right.

[*Pores about.*

Emily. We come! What are you looking for?

Captain Pendant (*putting his arms round her*). My lovely Emily!

Mundic (*stooping, and looking about, while the lovers are embracing*). So here it is at last. (*Turning*). What the duce, has this blundering captain run against you again? Stand further off

my lawful prize. Though this part of the room is as dark as the catacombs. I have found my Ptolemy: ſo follow me.

Emily. We ſhall be ſure to be right if we follow you.

Mundic. Certainly! though you ſhould have rung for candles.

Capt. Pendant. We have done better without them.

Sure Cupid's darts at length will fly ſecure;
They ne'er can err, whoſe guide's a connoiſſeur. [*Exeunt.*

Act. II. Scene I.

ZODIAC'S *Houſe.*

A Library and Muſeum—Two large globes on ſtands, a large reflecting teleſcope, and other aſtronomical and mathematical inſtruments: maps, books in caſes, &c. on the table: boxes, packages. &c. on the floor.

Enter ZODIAC, MUNDIC *Captain* PENDANT, *and* EMILY.

Zodiac.

GREAT as the name of Serpentarius is in the ſcientific world, and ardent as my deſire to ſee him has been, I had yet a deſire ſtill more ardent: therefore I found it impoſſible to wait dinner for him longer than I did.

Capt. Pendant. Dinner is to him a very ſubordinate conſideration. I have known him, when in Egypt, faſt, by choice, more than the French ſoldiers did from neceſſity. Abſorbed in ſome abſtruſe ſpeculation. I dare ſay he has forgotten his engagement.

Mundic. Though my ſpeculations are equally abſtruſe, four o'clock and the ſmell of roaſt beef always attract me from them.

Emily. In your mind, then, the animal, at times, prevails over the mathematical ſyſtem.

Mundic. Yes.

Zodiac. I am a little of the ſame opinion, friend Mundic. I am a philoſopther all day, except at dinner-time; then, as the poet ſays,

———" I prefer, no doubt,
A fool with veniſon to a ſage without."

Mundic. I remember the fag end of a ſong that celebrates dinner-time, or, rather, after dinner.

Sings.

Of quadrate, or circle, or trine,
The learned no longer diſpute,
But quaff off their bumpers of wine,
And drink till, like the fiſhes, they're mute.

Capt. Pendant. Excellent! though, in the love of a good dinner, the ignorant and the learned equally agree The contemplation of the stars or the ledger must, at certain hours, give place to the contemplation of a well-covered table, the corporeal to the Copernican or commercial systems.

Zodiac. I wish the great Serpentarius would come.

Capt. Pendant. Great bodies move slowly To beguile the time, will the lovely Emily enchant us with the music of her voice?

Emily. What say you uncle?

Zodiac. Mundic has a right to call; if he asks, you will not refuse.

Emily. He nods assent: I shall therefore, give a specimen of my ready obedience.

Zodiac. I think he does nod, as, indeed, he always does after dinner.

Mundic. Aye, lovely Emily, enchant us, as the captain says.

EMILY *Sings.*

Crimson sets the orb of day,
While the comet's brilliant ray
Rises near the Arctic pole.
Lo! its train, descried from far,
Seems to darken every star
In its devious course,
Flying rapid to its goal,
With still increasing force.

So by ardent passion's aid
The lover decks his fav'rite maid
In brilliancy celestial.
Basking in her beauty's blaze.
He shrinks from the diminish'd rays
Of every other vestal,
While he pursues her to the goal
With Cupid's phrase, 'My life! My soul!'

Enter Servant.

Servant. Mr. Serpentarius, Sir, has just arrived

Zodiac. Admit him instantly. [*Exit Servant.*

Enter SERPENTARIUS, *dressed in a long robe trimmed with fur, a beard reaching below his girdle, a large turban, and a little negro holding his train.*

Serpentarius. A philosopher should never be beyond his time: but my avocations must plead my excuse: I stayed to take an observation.

Zodiac. I thought so.

Serpentarius. Ah, my dear Pendant! the conjunction of certain ſtars told me I ſhould ſee a ſtranger. We have not met ſince we were at Cairo.

Capt. Pendant. The loſs has been mine, renowned Serpentarius.

Serpentarius. You have come laſt from the Arctic, I from the Antarctic. *(Embracing.)*

Zodiac. So, I ſee by their embrace that the *poles* have contrived to meet: but to your obſervation.

Serpentarius.

> "Comets, importing change of times and ſtates,
> Brandiſh their fiery treſſes in the ſky,"

as your immortal bard ſays.

Zodiac. How ſhould he know any thing of our immortal bard?

Mundic. Huſh! he knows every thing.

Serpentarius. Therefore as I was going to obſerve, I had determined to watch the motion of the one that is now apparent. Though it travels at a great rate, I got before it: however, it will ſoon be here.

Emily. Here! who? what?

Serpentarins. The comet: its tail is ſixty miles long, its nucleus has paſſed *Lyra*, and has now got below the right ſhoulder of *Hercules*.

Mundic. Wonderful?

Capt. Pendant. Hercules can never have the rheumatiſm in his right ſhoulder while it ſtays.

Zodiac. Why?

Capt. Pendant. It will be kept ſo warm.

Zodiac. Ignorant! do you not know that the body of the comet is earth?

Serpentarius. You will ſoon ſee what it is; in five minutes it will be viſible from this window. Ah, it is already in ſight!

Zodiac. Place the teleſcope

[*The Teleſcope placed, he looks through it.*

Mundic. Let me have a peep, friend Zodiac.

Capt. Pendant. Here is a portable inſtrument.

Mundic. But you have never a one for yourſelf.

Capt. Pendant. I ſhall endeavour to find one.

[MUNDIC *looks through the teleſcope.*

Serpentarius. You obſerve the rapidity of its motion.

Zodiac. I do.

Serpentarius. Its auguſt train ſtretching over a great part of the concave of the ſky.

Mundic. I do.

Serpentarius. Fix your attention.

[*He spreads his gown, and stands before* PENDANT *and* EMILY.

Capt. Pendant. My love Emily! let us take this opportunity, while your uncle and Mundic are so much better engaged, to leave them to their celestial observations.

Emily. Impossible!

Serpentarius. Stir if you dare, till I give the sign. Well, you see the *coma* in all its brilliancy.

Zodiac. What's that?

Serpentarius The tail.

Zodiac. Plain; it looks like burning hair.

Mundic. It is brighter than all the spars in my museum.

Zodiac. I must take t'other peep

[*Looks through the telescope.*

Mundic. So must I, though my eyes are quite dazzled.

[*Looks through the other telescope.*

Serpentarius, to Pendant. Then this is the fortunate moment.

Capt. Pendant. Will you, my dear Emily, trust yourself with me.

Emily. Aye, over the world.

[*Exeunt* PENDANT *and* EMILY.

Serpentarius. I must now, or your scientific observations will be made to little purpose, explain to you, my friends, the nature of comets, according to the theories laid down by *Cassini*, *Helvetius*, *Sir Isaac Newton*, and *Halley*; for as to *Whiston*, though a learned man, his ideas were too eccentric to be depended upon, even when speculating on those erratic bodies; while those of *Passidonius* or *Dion* are too remote for our purpose.

Zodiac. I have heard it asserted, that comets are of very great use.

Serpentarius. Their uses are numerous; one of which you will yourself discover presently.

Zodiac. They set many inferior bodies in motion.

Serpentarius. They do. You observe the tail.

Mundic. I do.

Zodiac. So do I.

Serpentarius. It is that which governs, while it gives the name to the planet.

Zodiac. What a wonderful man!

Serpentarius. You will observe a small star close to Venus.

Zodiac. My niece muſt poſitively ſee that; for as ſhe is called Venus, that ſtar muſt be little Mundic.

Mundic. Good! let me have a peep.

Zodiac. Emily? Child! Niece! Captain Pendant!—Hey! Where are they? While we have been ſtar gazing, have they eloped?

Mundic. Eloped! impoſſible! She would never leave me.

Zodiac. Don't be too ſure of that, you old blockhead!

Mundic. Old blockhead! very well. Beſides, ſhe hated Pendant.

Zodiac. Don't be too ſure of that, I ſay.——She's gon ! My niece, my dear niece is taken from me. Where are my ſervants?

[*Rings the bell with great violence.*

Enter Servant.

Zodiac. Villains! where's my niece? Where's Emily? Has ſhe eloped?——Where's——

Firſt Servant. I don's know: ſhe went out with that handſome young ſea officer that was ſo generous to us

Zodiac. Yes, deviliſh generous: an apple for an orchard. He has ſtolen an heireſs—my niece's fortune—under age—Chancery—habeas—Find her this inſtant, ſcoundrels!

Second Servant. You'd better ſend to the tender. I believe ſhe's preſſed.

Zodiac. Preſſed, dogs! I'll have you all preſſed.—Where's Charlotte?

Firſt Servant. Nay ſhe may be preſſed too, for aught I know: I have not ſeen her theſe five hours.

Zodiac. Ah! I ſee how it is: ſhe was ſent firſt to prepare the way, and my niece followed with the captain,

Second Servant. I thinks as how Miſs Emily was right; for, as Molly Chambermaid ſaid, he is a man that all the girls in town might pull caps for.

Zodiac. You think ſhe's right, you blockhead—(*strikes him*). How long have you been given to thinking? I'll turn you out of the houſe, and that baggage, Molly, after you. Zounds, Mundic! you ſtand as inſenſible as one of your own leaden ſtatues: why don't yon fly——

Mundic. A leaden ſtatue is not very well calculated to fly—nor an old blockhead neither. But, you ſilly man, while you rave like a maniac, and frighten all your family about your niece, you ſeem to have overlooked the author of the whole contrivance.

Zodiac. What another, Saturn?

Mundic. Why, our Egyptian aſtrologer, Beelzebub! our man of Science, who has amuſed us with his nonſenſe, while the captain carried off the lovely Emily.

Zodiac. Odſo, that's true! however, I'll ſeize the dog! I'll be revenged of one of the party, at any rate! What ſay you—what ſay you to this, villain?

Serpentarius. I ſay, that I was indeed the contriver of this plot, and glory in its ſucceſs. I could not bear that ſo lovely a girl as Emily ſhould be ſhut up, like a ſtuffed bird, in the muſeum of that moving automaton, old Mundic.

Zodiac. You could not?

Serpentarius. Certainly, I could not, eſpecially as I knew her heart had been long devoted to the brave captain Pendant: a union to which you formerly conſented.

Zodiac. Aye, viper! but that was before his obſtinate father diſputed my knowledge of navigation. However (*to his servants*), ſeize on this impoſter! Seize on him, I ſay, raſcals! I believe he is no more an Egyptian than is the fortune-teller at Cow-croſs.

Mundic. Aye, ſeize on him! I'll aſſiſt: Zodiac, lend a hand. I'll teach him to call me old Mundic. We'll bring him to the ſeſſions.

Zodiac. That we will. He is an errant vagabond, comes preciſely within the ſtatute of 17 George Second, as I am a mag—

[*They lay hold of Serpentarius, who ſlips out of the Egyptian dress, throws off her turban and beard, and discovers herself to be Charlotte.*

Charlotte. This is rather horſe-play, gentlemen. But here I am: what have you to ſay to me now?

Zodiac. That imp of the devil, Charlotte!

Charlotte. At your ſervice. You know I am a conjuror, a title that I ſhall not beſtow either upon you or Mundic; and conjurors, they ſay, are allied to Satan. But what have you to ſay to me now?

Zodiac. That you are the moſt audacious jade that ever was let looſe upon the earth. Where's your companions, your aſſociates in wickedneſs? Where's Emily and the Captain?

Charlotte. I hope on their way to Scotland by this time.

Zodiac. You hope; Fury!

Charlotte. Yes.

Zodiac. What a malignant devil!

Charlotte. You told me that the comet produced hatred, and now you give me a proof of its influence.

Zodiac. To Scotland you say?

Enter Admiral PENDANT.

Admiral Pendant. No, not to Scotland, I say, old Nostrodamus; if ever my son moors, it shall be in a British port. Egad I stopped the vessel just as she had got under weigh. Captain Pendant is a brave fellow; he bears his Majesty's commission, an honour which, like hundreds more of our young naval officers, he has well deserved; therefore he shall never act like a pirate or a smuggler, though it were to steal and smuggle a lovely girl.

Zodiac. I am, then, beholden to you.

Admiral Pendant. No, you are not! My own honour will not permit me to suffer any one under my command to do a wrong thing. I was upon a cruise to visit old Captain Orlop, who has cast anchor in the offing, and I saw my son had a young lady on board a vessel, which I presumed was intended to carry false colours, because I soon discerned that she was steering a wrong course; so I ran alongside, boarded, and took the crew prisoners in an instant.

Zodiac. This was honourable.

Admiral Pendant. You think so?

Zodiac. I do.

Admiral Pendant. I am of a different opinion.

Zodiac. Again! If you were not so confound obstinate, you would sometimes be right.

Admiral Pendant. Perhaps so; but in this I must differ from you.

Zodiac. Again!

Admiral Pendant. Yes, again and again, I have only done an act of common justice; for I would no more allow my son to steal another man's daughter, or niece, than I would connive at his stealing any other part of his property: and although I love Emily, though she was always the darling of my wife, we will never own her as our daughter without your free consent.

Zodiac. This is noble, however.

Admiral Pendant. That I deny; it is only honest.

Zodiac. Again! How confounded obstinate you are?

Admiral Pendant. That I deny. I would give up any thing to obtain the hand of Emily for my son, except his honour and my own.

Zodiac. Will you give up your opinion respecting the situation of the two fleets in the Bay of Aboukir?

Admiral Pendant. With pleasure.

Zodiac. Aye, that's because you know that I was right in my argument, or else you are so confounded obstinate.

Admiral Pendant. Be it so.

Zodiac. I can demonstrate my position in a moment. Where's the chart and compasses?

Admiral Pendant. I tell you I give up the point in dispute.

Zodiac. And own yourself conquered?

Admiral Peudant. It will be the first time:

Zodiac. I mean on shore.

Admiral Pendant. You shall, in future, say or do what you please on shore.

Zodiac. Enough! I am satisfied? I have, at last, conquered your confounded obstinacy: so call in the young people.

Enter Captain PENDANT *and* EMILY.

Capt. Pendant. My father, my learned and respected friend Zodiac, has convinced me that I ought to take great shame to myself for having persuaded your lovely niece to elope.

Zodiac. I am not quite convinced but that my lovely niece persuaded you. I would argue this point with you, if I did not believe you to be as obstinate to guard her from obloquy, as your father was about his maritime affairs.

Emily You are in the right, my dear uncle!

Zodiac. I know I am.

Emily. If there was any fault, I am the aggressor.

Zodiac. If there was any fault! do you doubt it, hussey?

Emily. No.

Zodiac. If you did, I would argue the point with you; tho' I know, in this respect, you are ten times more obstinate than your father-in-law used to be in the other.

Admiral Pendant. Father in law! Huzza! order the union flag to be hoisted.

Zodiac. I have not given the word of command yet.

Mundic. Nor I hope never will. I have a claim.

Zodiac. Which I probably shall dispute.

Mundic. Remember your promise.

Zodiac. Do you think me so obstinate as to keep a promise?

Charlotte. I will settle this instantly. The curiosities with with which, in my Egyptian disguise, I presented you yesterday, belong to captain Pendant. They were collected by him, he values them, and therefore they must be returned.

Captain Pendant. Conditionally. If you release Mr. Zodiac from his engagement, they are your own, together with a large addition of rarities that are now here.

Mundic. A large addition of rarities to my museum! Of what articles do they consist?

Charlotte. I have the catalogue; I'll read a few of them: *Imprimis,* some cobwebs collected in the catacombs. *Item,* a shell taken out of the lake Meotis. A brick from the labyrinth, with an unintelligible character upon it. A small piece of Pompey's column. A phial hermetically sealed, containing some of the water of the Nile. The turban of a Mameluke, which has been worn by me. The tail of an Ichneumon. The skin and horns of the cerestes that killed Cleopatra. A fig which was in the basket, but it is now petrified. A pumice-stone from the mountain of the moon, which proves it to have been a vulcano. A few drops from the blue river; and a hundred other subjects equally curious.

Mundic. And shall all these be mine?

Captain Pendant. All, most certainly.

Admiral Pendant. Yes, and I'll give you the skin of a crocodile, a stuffed zebra, and a piece of the rudder of the barge that bore Marc Antony down the Cydnus, into the bargain.

Mundic. Friend Zodiac, I release you from your promise. I give up your niece; though I had great expectations of celebrity from my children by her: but my name will now descend to posterity in a way not, perhaps, quite so pleasant to you.

Zodiac. How?

Mundic. Why, my museum will be much more conspicuous in the history of the country than yours.

Zodiac. If you can so easily exchange a fine girl for such trumpery, you shall have enough of it, for you shall have all mine.

Charlotte. Suppose you change your trumpery for a fine girl, Mr. Zodiac, and take me.

Zodiac. I shall want a housekeeper. I promise you I will think of it.

Mundic. But with respect to your museum, are you serious?

Zadiac. I am.

Mundic. Then I shall be the richest man in the metropolis.

Zodiac. How?

Mundic. In curiosities.

Zodiac. So you will. Though I think, Captain Pendant will, in my niece, possess the greatest curiosity of all; that is, a beauty without either consciousness or affectation, a genius without knowing it, and, what is better, a girl that has attained the height of female accomplishments, while every step toward perfection has increased her humility.

THE LATE EARL GREY.

HE was born in the year 1729, and was the younger son of a junior branch of a very illustrious northern family, the chief of which was created Baron Grey of Werke, by King James I. After having received a suitable prefatory education, he entered into the army, and served on the Continent, as a subaltern in Kingsley's regiment when not more than nineteen years of age. He obtained permission to raise an independent company in 1755, and in January 1761, was promoted to the rank of a field officer. Having obtained a commission as lieutenant-colonel, he accompanied General Hodgson in one of the expeditions planned during the administration of the first William Pitt, and commanded the 98th regiment of foot at the capture of the important fortress of Belle-isle. This regiment, however, being disbanded on the return of peace, he retired on half pay, determined to resume his professional avocations on the appearance of a new war. But his merits were not in the mean time wholly overlooked, for in 1772, a period when there were but few promotions, he was fortunate enough to obtain the rank of colonel in the army, which was succeeded by the appointment of aid de camp to the King. Colonel Grey, eager to distinguish himself in the scene of warfare that presented itself on the continent of America, arrived in that country about the period of the evacuation of Boston. He was soon distinguished by General Howe; and as he had seen more real service than most of the officers of the same standing, he was appointed to a separate command, and invested with the rank of Major General, a few months previously to which he had received the command of the 28th regiment of foot. In the campaign of 1777, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts, General Washington took the field with a raw army of no more than 8000 effective men, with which he assumed a strong position at Middlebrook; but the subsequent motions of the British army having induced him to remove to Chaddsfords, the battle of Brandywine Creek ensued, in which the English achieved a victory, which was vainly regarded at that time as productive of the total subjugation of the American continent. But instead of this, the main body of the Americans soon after took post in front, while detached parties hung upon their flanks. It was a circumstance of this kind that first offered an opportunity to General Grey to distinguish himself in his new command. Notice having been received that the American

General Wayne, an able and enterprising partizan, had concealed himself in the neighbouring woods, General Grey was detached by the commander in chief to dislodge him. An expedition of this kind was accompanied with considerable difficulty, as the contest was to be with experienced woodsmen, well acquainted with the country, provided with rifles, and who would adopt the most determined measures, either for attack or defence, on the report of the first musket. To prevent any alarm of this kind, General Grey gave orders that all the flints should be removed, and that every thing should be effected by muscular strength alone. To render the success less precarious, the assault was to be given during the night; and although it was one o'clock in the morning before the British reached the neighbourhood of the Paoli Tavern, where the Americans were encamped, yet the surprise was complete. On this occasion the piquets were forced without noise, so that the main body had scarcely time to turn out, whilst those who were able to repair to the alarm post, paraded in the light of their own fires, so that the bayonet put a large number of them to death on the spot. Ramsay, the American Historian of the Revolution, confesses that the enterprise was conducted with so much address, that the loss of the assailants did not exceed eight. The possession of Philadelphia was, about this time, nearly counterbalanced by an attack on the British post at German town, at which the Americans at first proved successful, and would undoubtedly have exhibited a decided superiority, but for the gallant conduct of Lieutenant-colonel Musgrove, who retreated with six companies into a strong stone house, and kept one half of the army at bay. Intelligence of this event being brought to General Grey, he placed himself at the head of three battalions, and the Americans, instead of being the assailants, now finding themselves attacked in their turn, made a disorderly retreat, in the course of which they lost upwards of one thousand men, including prisoners. The capture of General Burgoyne's army, the subsequent alliance between France and the United States, to which may be added the arrival of commissioners to negociate on the part of England, together with the evacuation of Philadelphia, rendered the campaign of 1778 otherwise unproductive of great events. Towards the autumn, General G. was still acting with a separate detachment, but employed on a service which tended more to distress individuals than to harass the Congress. He was, however, obliged to obey his instructions, and the destruction of the shipping, the burning of the magazines, wharfs, stores, warehouses, and vessels on

the ftocks at Bedford, as well as at Martha's Vineyard, atteſted the ſucceſs and deſtruction achieved during this expedition. On his return he ſurpriſed a regiment of light dragoons, poſted in a barn near Tappan, nearly all of whom were killed by the bayonet, except ſuch as had their lives ſpared by the humanity of one particular officer, who gave quarter to the whole of the 4th troop. The ſcene in which General G. happened to be principally employed during the war, was narrow and confined, and, it may be alſo ſaid, unworthy of his talents, as he was obliged to act the part of a partizan, rather than that of a general, during the whole time that he remained in America. It muſt be allowed, however, that he was ſparing of the lives of the ſoldiers employed under him, though the ſame cannot be ſaid of him in reſpect of the enemy, and he was ſucceſsful in every expedition committed to his charge. The American war being concluded, a long interval of peace intervened, during which General G. was occupied in attending to the education of his children, and occaſionally enjoying the amuſements of a country life, at his ſeat of Fallowden, near Alnwick. Previouſly to the concluſion of the war he had been promoted to the rank of lieutenent-general, and in 1783 he was honoured with the Order of the Bath. In 1787 he reſigned the command of the 28th foot, and was appointed colonel of the 8th light dragoons, which in two years he exchanged for the 7th dragoon guards. On the breaking out of the war between Great Britain and France, in 1793, Sir Charles G. was employed as commander in chief of the forces deſtined to attack the French Weſt India iſlands, and was promoted to the *local* rank of General; but previouſly to this he led a ſmall body of forces into maritime Flanders, by means of which he ſecured the poſſeſſion of Nieuport—Sir John Jervis, now Earl St, Vincent, being appointed to the command of the fleet which was to act in concert with the military in the Weſt Indies, Sir Charles embarked with the troops, and ſailed for Carliſle Bay, in Barbadoes, from which place they proceeded againſt Martinico, in February 1794. A few days after ſailing from Barbadoes, three ſeparate landings were effected, the conſequences of which were, Pigeon iſland was captured, St. Pierre ſeized, the camp of Bellegard, by a bold and deciſive movement, occupied; Fort Lewis was obliged to ſurrender; and, finally, Fort Bourbon, in which General Rochambeau commanded in perſon, was obliged to yield in about ſix weeks after the landing of the Engliſh forces. After leaving ſix regiments to garriſon the iſland, the fleet proceeded againſt St. Lucia, the conqueſt of which was effected

without much difficulty. The next object was the possession of Guadaloupe, alike important, on account of its strength and position. On the morning of April 12, Fort Fleur d'Epèe was carried by assault, and the whole colony surrendered on the 21st of the same month. The requisition attempted to be levied on the inhabitants by the two commanders in chief, rendered them disaffected to the cause of England; but it was entirely owing to the sudden and unexpected arrival of a feeble armament from France, consisting of only two frigates, two 44 gun ships, armed *en flute*, a sloop of war, and two transports, containing about 1500 troops, that the loss of this formidable island was to be attributed. Yet the French expedition could have achieved but little, had it not been for a decree, conferring immediate freedom on all the slaves in the colonies, and thus arming a numerous and powerful body of men in behalf of their own liberties. Nor ought it to be omitted, that the conduct of the enterprize was confided to a singular man, the infamous Victor Hugues, who, with a cruel disposition, united talents admirably calculated for war, and an enthusiasm that rendered the most desperate enterprize familiar to him. Having escaped all the English cruizers in a most extraordinary manner, he effected a landing on the 4th of June, and in the course of three days more stormed Point-a Petre, obtaining possession of the whole of that part of the island denominated Grand Terre. Sir Charles Grey had actually embarked for England, in consequence of an antecedent permission from the king, the campaign having been, to all appearance, concluded in a most brilliant and successful manner, when he received intelligence of so untoward and unexpected event. The general immediately repaired to Basse Terre, where having collected a body of troops, a circumstance now become extremely difficult, in consequence of the mortality that had occurred, the enemy, after abandoning Gozier, was obliged to retire within their principal fortress. Nevertheless, a total subjugation of the French, by this time, appeared impracticable, in consequence of the zeal of the emancipated negroes, and the unabating energy of the ferocious Victor Hugues. As the hurricane season now approached, it became necessary to attempt something, and an attack was accordingly made on the town of Point-a Petre, by Brigadier General Symes;—whilst Sir Charles G,. in case of success, prepared instantly to storm Fort Fleur d'Epée, and by decisive measures, put an end to the further success of the French at once. But the former of these plans having proved unsuccessful, the latter was, of course, not attempted. Thus the English

expedition to the West Indies did not terminate so advantageously as had been expected; arising, on the one hand, from an event that defied all calculation; and, on the other, from the want of fresh troops from Europe to fill up the dreadful chasm occasioned by the daily sacrifice of multitudes to an unhealthy climate and a ruinous warfare. But although all was not achieved which might have been expected, much was assuredly accomplished, and the undisturbed possession of the valuable colonies of St. Lucia and Martinique proved, for a time, serviceable to Great Britain. Soon after his return from the West Indies, Sir Charles was appointed to the government of the Island of Guernsey; and in November, 1795, he removed from the command of the 7th dragoon guards to the 20th light dragoons, and on the death of General Lascelles in 1799, from the latter regiment to the 3d dragoons, of which he remained colonel to his death. In 1796 he had been promoted to the rank of general in the army, and during the latter end of the late war, the command of the Southern district was confided to him. On the 21st of June, 1801, his Majesty was pleased to create him a Peer of the Realm, by the title of Baron Grey de Howic, in the county of Northumberland; and in April 1806, was further pleased to grant him the dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom, by the title of Earl Grey and Viscount Howic. In addition to the honours granted him by his Sovereign, Earl Grey also received the thanks of both houses of parliament, for his services in the West Indies. The Corporation of London also presented him with the freedom of the city in a gold box, on which occasion Mr. Wilkes, the Chamberlain, complimented him in an animated and appropriate speech. Earl Grey married in 1762, Elizabeth, daughter of George Grey, esq. of Southwick, in the county of Durham, by whom he had a numerous family; his eldest son, Charles, Viscount Howic. M. P. for Tavistock, succeeds him in his titles. His second son, Henry George, is a major general in the army, and has the local rank of lieutenant-general at the Cape of Good Hope, of which colony he is lieutenant-governor and commander in chief of the forces; he is also lieutenant-colonel of the 17th light dragoons. The third son, George, is a post-captain in the navy, and resident naval commissioner at Portsmouth. The fourth son, William, is lieutenant colonel of the 6th veteran battalion, and lieutenant governor of Chester. There is also another son, and two daughters; one of the latter, Lady Elizabeth, is married to Samuel Whitbread, esq. M. P. for Bedford, by whom she has several children, and Lady Hannah, lately married to Captain Bettesworth.

MEMOIRS OF MICHAEL ADANSON,

Member of the late French Academy of Sciences, and of the National Institute, &c. born in 1727, died in 1808.

THIS celebrated traveller was born at Aix, in Provence, and finished his education at Paris, in the colleges of St. Barbe, and Plessis. Here he obtained the first prizes in Greek and Latin poetry, on which occasion he was presented with a Pliny and an Aristotle, and it is probable the reading of these two authors contributed towards the developement of his taste for natural history, with which he was occupied during the whole of his life. So early as the year 1740, when scarcely thirteen years of age, he had written some important notes on these ancient naturalists: but he soon relinquished books, for the purpose of studying nature herself. At that time naturalists confined the catalogue of species to fourteen or fifteen thousand: but to him, his collection of thirty three thousand seemed still too defective. Being resolved to complete it, he found himself under the necessity of travelling, particularly to Africa. Accordingly in 1748, he sailed to Senegal. In 1749 he visited the Canary islands, and transmitted an account of his discoveries to the academy of sciences, which, in 1750, elected him one of its correspondents. In Senegal, that rich, and then but little known country, he discovered, during a residence of five years, by his unwearied exertion and observations, an immense number of natural productions, which had not been described before. But, not satisfied with these scientific discoveries, he likewise wished to exert himself for the promotion of the arts and of commerce. In consequence of this resolution, he visited the most fertile and best situated parts of Senegal, drew a map of them, pursued the course of the Niger, and, with the view of forming a colony there, surveyed a district of seven leagues, on the map of which he marked the woods, salt-springs, muscle-banks, lakes, &c. His researches led him to the discovery of the two genuine Arabic gums; and, after numerous experiments, he succeeded in extracting from the indigenous indigo-plant of Senegal, which differs from the American, a sky-blue colour; a valuable discovery, which had escaped the most expert indigo-manufacturers sent by the French East India Company, at different times, to Senegal. In the year 1753, Adanson, by the desire of that company, drew up a plan of a colony, for the purpose of deriving greater advantage from that country; in which he shewed that the culture of

indigo, cotton, tobacco, rice, coffee, pepper, ginger, and the ſpices of the Molucca iſlands, might, by the heat of the climate, be brought to an uncommon degree of perfection. He likewiſe ſhewed, that, by a proper conduct towards the Kings of Galam and Bambuk, permiſſion might be eaſily obtained to work the gold-mines of this country, which were more productive than thoſe of Mexico or Peru; that they would yield an annual income of from ten to twelve millions of livres, and even in caſes of neceſſity, three times that ſum; that the gums would produce from eight to fourteen millions; the trade in negroes, ſenna-leaves, dye-woods, ſalt, raw hides, maize, &c. ſeven or eight millions. This plan, however, was not carried into execution.

On the 6th of October, 1753, Adanſon returned to France with an immenſe collection of philoſophical, moral, political, and economical obſervations on the government of the very different nations whoſe countries he had viſited; and with obſervations on almoſt thirty thouſand non-deſcript natural productions, which with the thirty three thouſand before known to him, give to Natural Hiſtory a baſis of ſixty-three thouſand ſpecies, which as he frequently informed his friends, was afterwards increaſed to above ninety thouſand.

Soon after his return from Senegal, he was appointed by Louis XV. ſuperintendent of the botanic garden at Trianon, with the title of royal naturaliſt, and ſoon after admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, in the third claſs, as adjunct botaniſt; and the Hiſtory of the Academy bears teſtimony to the zealous activity with which he contributed towards the promotion of the ſcience.

When he was invited, in 1760, by the Emperor to Louvain, for the purpoſe of erecting an Academy of Natural Hiſtory, according to his plan, he was at the ſame time honoured by a letter from Linnæus, offering him a place in the academy of Upſal, which he declined. In the following year a propoſal of quite a different nature came from England, which, as tending to the diſadvantage of his country, he rejected with indignation. After the capture of Senegal, Lord North being deeply intereſted in the Engliſh African Company, ſent Mr. Cumming, who, next to his lordſhip, had the greater ſhare in it, to Adanſon, for the purpoſe of obtaining from him, if not the originals, at leaſt copies of his papers on the productions and trade of that country.

In 1762, by deſire of M. Choiſeul, he employed his talents for the benefit of his country, by drawing up a plan for the new regulation of the colonies of Cayenne and Guayana, and another

for Goree, for which important ſervices, however, he received no reward.

In 1766, very advantageous offers were made to him by the Empreſs of Ruſſia, to induce him to ſettle at Peterſburg as member of the academy, and profeſſor of natural hiſtory: but theſe offers, as well as a prior invitation of the ſame kind from the King of Spain, were declined.

In 1767, he undertook a journey at his own expence, to Normandy and Brittany, the object of which was the inveſtigation of the natural hiſtory of theſe provinces. He continued to purſue his favourite ſtudies with undiſturbed tranquility, till, in the year 1775, he had the mortification of ſeeing the reverſion of Buffon's place given to M. de Angivillier, in preference to himſelf, whoſe ſeventeen years ſervices obtained only a pitiful penſion of *two thouſand livres.* This diſappointment was the more ſenſibly felt by Adanſon, as he believed that the poſſeſſion of that place would have greatly facilitated the publiſhing of an Encyclopædia of Natural Hiſtory, in one hundred and twenty volumes, and with ſeventy-five thouſand figures, in the compiling of which he was then engaged. On the 15th of February, 1775, he laid before the Academy the plan of this work, of which the committee appointed to examine it, gave a very favourable report. He continued to flatter himſelf with the hope of ſeeing this plan put in execution, till the revolution entirely annihilated it. In 1779, he undertook a journey to the higheſt mountains of Europe, whence he returned with more than twenty thouſand ſpecimens of minerals, and drawings of more than twelve hundred leagues, of mountainous tracts. At a later period, though already oppreſſed with the infirmities of old age, he wiſhed to accompany Peyrouſe in his voyage round the world; but his offer was not accepted.

Being in poſſeſſion of one of the richeſt cabinets, which contained at leaſt ſixty-five thouſand ſpecies belonging to the three kingdoms of nature, he had applied for a place in the Louvre, ſufficient to contain theſe treaſures, conſiſting of the ſpecimens themſelves, of plates and deſcriptions; but inſtead of it, obtained only an additional penſion of eighteen hundred livres. Nor did he ſucceed to the full penſion of the academy till the death of Fougeroux, in 1789.

At the beginning of the revolution, his experimental garden, in which he cultivated one hundred and thirty ſpecies of mulberry-trees, was laid waſte by the barbarous plunderers. Still more, however, was he grieved at the total extinction of the hope he had

entertained of collecting his numerous obſervations, and the reſults of ſo much labour, in the abovementioned Encyclopædia.

His income was now ſo much reduced, that, for want of fuel and candle, he was obliged to ſuſpend his ſtudies during the long nights of winter. Some relief was afforded him, however, by the Miniſter Benezech; and ſtill more—as much indeed as in theſe unhappy times could be done—by Benezech's ſucceſſor, François de Neufchateaux, whoſe care for him did not ceaſe when he no longer held the office of miniſter. Adanſon, however, was now obliged to live without his accuſtomed comforts in a ſmall houſe, or rather hut, ſituated in Chantereyne-ſtreet which could not fail to prove very prejudical to an old man who, by his long reſidence in a hot climate, had become extremely ſenſible to the effects of cold and moiſture, and who was afflicted with the rheumatiſm. Here he paſſed almoſt the whole day in a little ſpot where he cultivated plants, ſitting croſs legged, for the purpoſe of purſuing his obſervations on theſe plants and ſome frogs: and at night he worked with ſo much diligence in his cabinet, that his female attendant was often obliged to put him in mind, that for ſeveral nights he had not gone to bed.

This attendant, who had ſerved him ſince 1783, was an ineſtimable treaſure to him: without her, it is probable that in the laſt fourteen years of his life his beſt labours, perhaps all his diſcoveries and his numerous collections of natural productions would have been loſt. This worthy woman, who ſupplied the place of relations, friends, and fortune, waited upon him the whole of the time when he ſuffered a want of proviſions, fuel, light, and cloaths, during the day, and at night employed herſelf in work for the purpoſe of procuring him coffee and ſugar, without which he could not live, whilſt her huſband, who was ſervant to another maſter in Picardy, ſent him weekly a ſupply of bread, meat, and garden herbs, and even money to purchaſe other neceſſaries:—and at length when Adanſon, through the accumulated infirmities of age, grew daily more weak, came to live with him, and never after forſook him, not even when reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs, and all his linen had been ſold. But now his diſtreſs had reached its utmoſt limits, the EMPEROR NAPOLEON having been informed of it, ſent him *three thouſand francs*, which the good folks uſed ſo economically, that when it was hinted to them that on their applying for it the gift would be repeated, they conſtantly anſwered they ſtill had enough left. In this ſituation the venerable cultivator of the ſciences cloſed his laborious life, which had merited a more favourable lot.

MEMOIRS OF JACOB BRYANT, ESQ.

Dediſcit animus ſere quod didicit diu.

SENECA.

In contemplating the character of that ſupereminent ſcholar, the late Jacob Bryant, Eſq. the difficulty of eraſing firſt impreſſions to which our motto alludes, ſtruck us moſt forcibly, and by a natural concatenation combined itſelf with the memory of a man, whoſe whole life was ſpent in the ſearch of truth, who purified the records of antiquity, diveſted mythology of fable, and conſequently ſeparated the pure gold of hiſtorical facts, from the alloy of fiction, and the tinſel of ingenuity.

This man of ſublime genius, reſting on the adamantine columns of judgment and learning, dared (in an age little given to ſuch abſtruſe ſpeculations, and when even men of erudition were in a very conſiderable degree content to think as their fathers thought before them) to combat long received opinions, opinions which, tranſmitted from the ſources of the earlieſt antiquity to all the European ſeats of learning, had, from their foundation, ſpread, as race after race of ſtudents became endued with ſcientific attainments, and expanded the intellectual powers in a manner coextenſive to the ſphere in which they operated.

This Herculean taſk was, we repeat, attempted by the man whoſe genius and learning ſtill exiſts, and ever will exiſt in his works.

Recurring therefore to his genius, and to his opinions, we muſt obſerve, that as the former was ſublime, ſo the latter were ſingular; but their ſingularity aroſe, in every inſtance, from a long ſeries of recondite reſearch, and laborious inveſtigation. However fair the ſurface might appear, it was his habit to place little dependance upon ſuperficial plauſibility, but, by a mode of ſtudy entirely his own, to bring ſubjects apparently foreign into elucidatory connection, and to extract truth from fable, by making it paſs through the ordeal of minute and elaborate comparison: of which, as an inſtance, in his own words, we ſhall quote a paſſage from the preface of that aſtoniſhing effort of the human mind, his Analyſis of Ancient Mythology.

"I cannot," ſays he, "acquieſce in the ſtate legends of Deucalion of Theſſaly, of Inachus of Argos, and Ægialeus of Sicyon,

nor in the long line of princes that are derived from them. The ſuppoſed heroes of the firſt ages in every country are equally fabulous. No ſuch conqueſts were ever achieved as are aſcribed to Oſiris, Dioneſius, and Seſoſtris. The hiſtories of Hercules and Perſius are equally void of truth. I am convinced, and I hope I ſhall ſatisfactorily prove, that Cadmus never brought letters to Greece, and that no ſuch perſon exiſted as the Grecians have deſcribed. What I have ſaid about Seſoſtris and Oſiris will be repeated about Ninus and Semiramis, two perſonages as ideal as the former. There never were ſuch expeditions undertaken or conqueſts made, as are attributed to thoſe princes; nor were any ſuch empires conſtituted as are ſuppoſed to have been eſtabliſhed by them. I make as little account of the hiſtories of Saturn, Janus, Pelops, Atlas, Dardanus, Minos of Crete, and Zoroaſter of Bactria: yet ſomething myſterious and of moment is concealed under theſe various characters, and the inveſtigation of this latent truth will be the principal part of my inquiry. In reſpect to Greece, I can afford credence to very few events which were antecedent to the Olympiads. I cannot give the leaſt aſſent to the ſtory of Phryxus and the golden fleece. It ſeems to me plain, beyond doubt, that there were no ſuch perſons as the Grecian Argonauts, and that the expedition of Jaſon to Colchis was a fable."

Such are the daring poſitions of Mr. Bryant, which the reader will ſee it would require courage and learning equal to his own to controvert. Dr Rutherford has, in one inſtance, the Argonantic expedition, ranged on his ſide, and, in contradiſtinction to Sir Iſaac Newton, proved that the conſteltations delineated on the ſphere of Chiron could not poſſibly be of his fabrication, or of any other Grecian, ſince the greateſt part of the ſtars in the conſtellation ARGO, and in particular CANOPUS, the brighteſt of them, were *not viſible* in any part of Greece. So much upon truſt have even the greateſt men taken the leading ſymbols of the celeſtial, and thence conjectured their influence upon the terreſtrial world. It was the paſſion of Mr. B. to diveſt hiſtorical reſearches of the exuberance of conjectured, and upon permanent data to eſtabliſh general truths. It has been ſaid, that if he had more frequently directed his attention to the literature of Perſia and Arabia, he might have derived a ſurpriſing ſupport to his aſſertions from many of their aſtronomical productions. We have two reaſons for being of a different opinion; the firſt, that the aſtronomy of thoſe countries is ſtill more vague and uncertain than the ſphere of Chiron; and the ſecond, becauſe we have no

doubt but that the inquisitive mind of Mr. B. frequently directed its researches towards those countries which have been generally termed the *cradles of science*, and to the works of philosophers that have always been considered as the fosterers of learning; and that, after long examination, he, upon solid grounds, rejected their systems, except only so far as they served to explain and correct others that were more to be depended upon.

The ideas of Mr. Bryant, as near as we can conjecture, from a slight knowledge of the man, and a contemplation of his works, were, that systems, we mean mythological systems, to which ancient history owes it source, were in most instances, like the oriental fables respecting the gods of *Hindostan*, the effusions of men of superior ingenuity, who have blended a small portion of historic truth with an immensity of extravagant fiction, in a manner which, although it soars to a much greater height, and takes a much more extensive range, distinguishes the sublime romance of the middle ages.

Upon this subject, were we to follow the impulse which we have derived from his genius, we should make this article as long as the work to which we have alluded; but having in view our contracted limits, we must therefore descend to the real purpose of a brief memoir, and state what is absolutely necessary to be known, in order, as well as the paucity of our materials will allow, to elucidate his Portrait.

It is here to be lamented, that, with respect to the family and connection of a man so well known and so universally celebrated, more has not transpired; he surely, as we learn that he had a nephew, did not, like his genius, stand alone in the world: yet nearly all we can learn is from that record—

> Where to be born and die,
> Of rich and poor make the whole history,
> Happy that virtue fill'd the space between,
> Known, by the end of being, to have been.

The earlist account obtainable by us of the birth of Jacob Bryant, is that extracted from the register of Eton college, in which he is entered "of Chatham in the county of Kent, of the age of twelve years, in 1730;" he was consequently born in 1718; though, on his monument, he is said to have been of the age of 89, which we believe to be correctly the date of his existence. How the difference betwixt the period of the register, and of the monument, which was unquestionably taken from the information of his nephew and intimate friends, has arisen, it is now impossible even to conjecture.

This great and profound scholar received the first rudiments of his education at the village of Lullingston in Kent; and was admitted upon the foundation at Eton college, on the 3d of August, 1730, where, the three years previous to his removal to Cambridge, he was captain of the school. He was elected from Eton to King's college, in 1736, took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1740, and proceeded master in 1744.

He fortunately became connected with the Duke of Marlborough, and his brother Lord Charles Spencer; both of whom he attended at Eton, as their private tutor, and to whom he also became, both by his learning and his manners, exceedingly endeared. His talents were, by his patrons, considered as valuable acquisitions to those of their illustrious family, the heir of which had a strong bias toward scientific researches, which was most ably and properly directed by Mr. Bryant, who had become private Secretary to his grace. In this capacity he accompanied the Duke of Marlborough to the continent, and attended him during the campaign, in which he had the command of the British forces; and, upon the former's being appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, he promoted him to the office of secretary, a post which was *then* said to be worth 1400l. per annum.

The general habits of the latter period of the life of Mr. Bryant were, as is too frequently the case with those of severe students, sedentary; and, during the last ten years of it, he frequently complained of pains in his chest, the concomitants of close application and a recumbent posture; a few years antecedent, we remember him a great walker, and have known him set out after early prayers at the castle, Windsor, where he was a constant attendant, and take, what he used to term his "*long* round," which frequently was a *long* round indeed. In his younger days spent at Eton, he excelled in various athletic exercises, and by his skill in swimming, was the happy instrument in saving the life of the venerable Dr. Barnard, afterwards Provost of Eton college. The doctor gratefuly acknowledged this essential service, by embracing the first opportunity that occurred to present the nephew of his preserver with the living of Wootton-Courtney, near Minehead, Somersetshire, a presentation belonging to the Provost of Eton, in right of his office.

With respect to the domestic habits of Mr. Bryant, little is known that would in a memoir of this nature appear very important. He was never married. He commonly is said to have risen at half past seven, but frequently, to our knowledge, much sooner;

he ſhaved himſelf without a glaſs, was ſeldom a quarter of an hour in dreſſing, to which indeed, beyond cleanlineſs, he paid little attention; the time betwixt dreſſing and breakfaſt, he uſed, as we have obſerved, to devote to an attendance at the chapel of St. Stephen, in Windſor Caſtle, where their Majeſties and the reſt of the royal family offered their early devotions. At nine, generally ſpeaking, Mr. B. returned to his breafaſt, which was abſtemious; and betwixt that time and dinner, which was formerly at two, but latterly at four o'clock, either walked for exerciſe, or in his carriage viſited his friends at Eton, Windſor, &c.

Bleſſed with every confort that could be derived from celebrity and fortune, the days of Mr. Bryant ſeem to have glided ſmoothly on to the period of a long extended exiſtence: he might be truly ſaid to have enjoyed health, peace, and competence: the firſt of theſe he derived from temperance, the ſecond from an evenneſs of diſpoſition, and the latter from two ſources, his own family, and his munificent patron, the preſent Duke of Marlborough, who, after the deceaſe of his father, ſettled on him an annuity of 600l, which he continued to receive till his death.

Elevated as the literary character of Mr. Bryant was, it is little to be wondered, either that his acquaintaince was extenſive, that his friends were numerous, or that his company ſhould be courted by all the learned men in his neighbourhood. His more particular intimates in his own diſtrict were, Doctors Barford, Barnard, Glynn, and Heberden; the venerable Sir George Baker he either ſaw or correſponded with every day; likewiſe with Dr. Hallam, the father of Eton School, who had reſigned the Deanery of Briſtol, becauſe he choſe rather to reſide at Windſor. When Mr. B. travelled into Kent, the friends that he uſually viſited were, the Rev. Archdeacon Law, Mr. Longley, Recorder of Rocheſter, and Dr. Dampier, afterwards biſhop of that dioceſe. Beſide the pecuniary expreſſion of eſteem already mentioned, the Duke of Marlborough aſſigned two rooms to his uſe at Blenheim, over the doors of which his name was inſcribed; and he was the only perſon to whom the keys of the choice and magnificent library, which has been celebrated as the greateſt ornament of a manſion which may be termed the palace of public gratitude, were preſented.

Mr. Bryant is ſaid to have attained to thoſe high honours which are recorded of the philoſophers of antiquity inaſmuch as he was frequently viſited in his humble retreat by his majeſty, who thus ſtamped with his approbation a literary character, which will paſs current to the lateſt poſterity.

In this his retreat at Cypenham, near Windsor, he expired of mortification in his leg, originating in the seemingly slight circumstance of a rasure against a chair, in the act of reaching a book from a shelf.

He had presented many of his most valuable books to the King: his editions of Virgil, &c. by Caxton, he had also given to the Marquis of Blandford: the remainder of his curious collection he bequeathed to the library of King's College, Cambridge, where he had been educated.

He farther devised 2000l. to the society for propagating the gospel, and 1000l to the superannuated collegians of Eton school, to be disposed of as the provost and fellows should think fit: also 500l to the parish of Farnham Royal. The poor of Cympenham and Chalvey were constant partakers of his bounty, which was of so extensive a nature, that he commissioned the neighbouring clergy to inquire for proper objects to become sharers of his beneficence.

The literary attainments of Mr. Bryant were, we have already said, in their nature, peculiar to himself; and in point of classical erudition he was perhaps unequalled. He had, by the particular dispensation of Providence, the felicity to preserve his mental superiority untarnished to the end of a very long existence, the whole course of which was not only devoted to literature, but, in its pursuits, uniformly directed to the investigation of truth. The love of truth might indeed he considered as his grand characteristic. A few minutes before he expired, he declared to his nephew and others in the room, that "all he had written was with a view to the promulgation of truth, and that all he had contended for he himself believed." By truth, we are to understand religious truth, his firm persuation of the truth of Christianity, to the investigation and establishment of which he dedicated his whole life. This was the central point upon which his labours turned, the ultimate object to which they were directed.

The first work of Mr. Bryant published was in 1767, entitled "Observations and Inquires relating to various Parts of Ancient History, containing Dissertations on the Wind Euroclydon: and on the Island Melite, together with an Account of Egypt, in its most early State, and of the Shepherd Kings."

His grand work, called "A New System, or an Analysis of Ancient Mythology," was the next. This was published in quarto: vols. i and ii. in 1774; and vol. iii. in 1776.

In 1775 he published, "A Vindication of the Apamean Medal,

and of the Inscription NOE; together an Illustration of another Coin struck at the same Place in Honour of the Emperor Severus." This appeared in the fourth volume of the Archæologia, and also as a quarto pamphlet.

"An address to Dr. Priestley on the doctrine of Philosophical Necessity." 1780. A pamphlet 8vo.

"Vindiciæ Flavianæ; a Vidication of the Testimony given by Josephus concerning Christ." A pamphlet 8vo. 1780.

"Observations on the Poems of Thomas Rowley, in which the Authenticity of these Poems is ascertained."

This controversy puts us strongly in mind of the print, wherein a child is displayed blowing bubbles, and a philosopher catching them. It was a *plaything* calculated to shew the imbecility at times attendant upon even genius and learning, and, like the disquisition respecting the Shaksperian vestiges, did no great honour to those engaged in it.

"Collections on the Zingara, or Gipsy Language." Archæologia, vol. vii.

"Gemmarum antiquarum delectus ex præstantioribus desumptus in Dactylotheca Ducis Marlburiensis" Two volumes, folio.

"A Treatise on the Authenticity of the Scriptures, and the Truth of the Christian Religion." Octavo, 1792.

"Observations on the Plagues inflicted upon the Egyptians; in which is shewn the Peculiarity of those Judgments and their Correspondence with the Rites and Idolatry of that People; with a Prefatory Discourse concerning the Grecian Colonies from Egypt." Octavo, 1794.

"Observations upon a Treatise entitled, Description of the Plain of Troy; by Mons. le Chevalier." Quarto, 1795.

"A Dissertation concerning the War of Troy, and the Expedition of the Grecians, as described by Homer; shewing that no such Expedition was ever undertaken, and that no such City in Phrygia ever existed." Quarto, 1796.

This was, as we have observed already, a bold but less successful attempt to controvert and overthrow long established opinions, and to raise a *literary* Trojan war. It was remarked on by Mr. Falkoner; answered most rudely by Mr. Gilbert Wakefield; and extracted a Vindication of Homer from J. B. S. Morritt, Esq. of Rokeby Park, near, Gretabridge; whose more polished manners, induced Mr. Bryant to reply to him.

"The Sentiments of Philo Judæus, concerning the ΛΟΓΟΣ

or Word of God; together with large Extracts from his writings, compared with the Scriptures on many other essential Doctrines of the Christian Religion" Octavo, 1797.

"Dissertations on Balaam, Sampson, and Jonah;" also "Observations on famous controverted Passages in Josephus and Justin Martyr." Those are extremely curious, and such, perhaps, as he only could have written.

Upon those works in general we can only, in conclusion, reobserve, that they form the most perennial memorial of his genius and learning.

WHAT OUGHT TO BE THE OBJECT OF THE ARTS.

THE multitudes that derive subsistence from the arts of decoration in all its various branches, are immense: it employs not only the operative, but the inventive, faculties of a vast body of our people, who would all have new occupations to seek, if the regulations of a general sumptuary law were rigidly enforced.

The most ingenious artificers in the kingdom are those, who are concerned in furnishing us with things, of which we have no need, and for which we are often times puzzled to discover any use. The first foundation of our love for spectacle is laid by the contriver of the infant's play-thing; he recommends his toy to our early notice by the gaudiness of its colours, and the noise that it is calculated to produce. The painted harlequin, that we can set into motion with a string, is a retaining pledge for an attachment to the living antic, whose gambols entertain us in our riper years. We are generally indebted to decoration for the first rudiments of education, and are taught to know the letters of the alphabet by the amusing symbols, which the ingenuity of the engraver has appropriated to them. Our acquaintance with *great A* would be very insecure, were we not brought to the recollection of it by the tempting figure of a cherry-checked *Apple*. We are betrayed into reading by an infinite choice of seductive little picture-books in marble paper bindings, by which we are insensibly drawn on to gain instruction in the art that they teach, though at the same time we feel no passion for the acquirement of it.

Thus it is, that our first teachers contrive to enlighten our understandings through the medium of our senses; and is it to be won-

dered at that the young adult ſhould be captivated by ſhow and ſplendour, when it is ſo immediately made the vehicle of education, and inſtilled into our minds with the very firſt ideas that we are taught to entertain?

Enough perhaps has now been ſaid though much more might be adduced to explain in ſome degree why ſo few are to be found, who have a pure and genuine taſte and feeling for ſimplicity. It is not eaſily to be traced in any of thoſe ſcenes, which men of a certain rank are concerned in, nor in the characters, generally ſpeaking, that they aſſociate with. Within the period of my life, which has been a long one, our houſes, equipages, entertainments have wonderfully encreaſed in ſplendour. The age itſelf is gaudy? ingenuity is ranſacked to furniſh newly invented ornaments, and the productions of nature muſt be either immaturely anticipated, or artfully poſtponed, before they are thought worthy of a place amongſt modern elegancies. The contagion of example has no limitation; it runs through all the ſcenes of life. The thoughts of a ſpectator muſt of courſe aſſimilate themſelves to what is for ever paſſing before his eyes. An inflamed imagination will naturally produce a florid ſtile, and the declaimer, who harangues the crowd, or the writer who reſorts to the preſs, will think himſelf bound to faſhion ſomething new and ſtriking for a people, whoſe attention will no otherwiſe be arreſted.

Hence it comes to paſs that there are hardly any public places left without decoration but our churches and courts of law: yet even in theſe a rhapſodical ſtile of declaiming to the paſſions is gaining ground; for the enthuſiaſm of the methodiſts would thin the congregation of the pariſh prieſt, were he not to qualify his doctrine with a few more ornaments, than are congenial with the ſimplicity of it; and in the inſtance of the pleader, if he *muzzles his thnnder*, and will not ſtorm the ears of judge and jury, he may walk the hall without a client

The writers of novels and romances ought to take an accurate meaſure of the public taſte and curioſity before they ſend their fictions into the world. If they confine themſelves to nature, as in the novel, they muſt be very liberal in their incidents; if they throw it aſide, as in the romance, thoy muſt ſtudy to atone to probability by the agreeableneſs of the ſurpriſe, which their aberrations from it ſhall create.

The dramatic author has infinitely more to dread than the contempt of a circulating library; the terror of a condemning audience is before his eyes. Let him therefore pay his court to their

eyes, and if he ſtands in need of an apology for a dearth of intereſt and of wit, let him ſtrive to make his peace, by a profuſion of ſpectacle and ſcenery, which, with the aid of a little enlivening melody, will effectually counteract the narcotics of the dialogue. Can we complain then of the proprietor of a theatre, if having laid out an enormous ſum to make it fine, he patronizes thoſe in preference, who can make it full? Are we to wonder at the frequenters of that theatre, if they prefer the ſpectacle they can ſee to the good ſenſe which they *cannot hear*? In fine, are we to arraign the author who humours a taſte, which he cannot correct?

I am not convinced that we ought to wiſh for a reform in the public taſte for ſpectacle and ſplendour. Every art and every ſcience ſhould lend their aid to celebrate the atchievements of our countrymen: magnificent funerals, monuments, and trophies ſhould be awarded to the heroes, who march to victory, and die in battle. It requires great energy to ſupport a conteſt with the ravagers of Europe, in which we are likely now to ſtand alone, and we muſt not complain of noiſe, when we have no right to ſleep; we ſhould not ſtop the geeſe from cackling, when the capitol is in danger, and the centinels have need to be on the alert. The man whoſe livelihood depends upon the labour of his mules, muſt ſubmit to hear the jingling of their bells.

An ancient poet is reported to have ſaid to a contemporary dramatiſt. "Are you not aſhamed when you hear your comedies preferred to mine?"—"No, (replied the dramatiſt); I am not aſhamed? becauſe it is not I, but the people, that prefer them: I write to pleaſe the public, you to pleaſe yourſelf; you write for perpetuity, and I for praiſe."

Perſons, who are not in the ſecrets of a theatre may be apt to ſuppoſe that the projectors of pantomines and ballets in dumb ſhow are not writers for the ſtage. It is a great miſtake; it requires a very conſiderable diſplay of eloquence, and much power of compoſition to teach men to ſay nothing and expreſs a great deal: I have ſeen and peruſed a manuſcript of this ſort, that was quite as long as a three act comedy, and not inferior to many that have had their paſſport.

The ſplendid form of divine worſhip eſtabliſhed in the Catholic countries affords a never-failing ſource of ſpectacle to the people; which may be amongſt the reaſons why their national drama has continued to preſerve a more grave and ſimple caſt of character, not greatly deviating from the ancient rules; their churches being of the nature of theatres, their ſtage to a certain degree aſſumes the

solemnity and purity of a school and a church. With us of a reformed religion the reverse obtains: we hear reason in our churches, and romances in our theatres: we do not want our poets to preach sermons, nor our preachers to ape either the language of our poets, or the attitudes of our actors. After the business of the day we ask nothing of our public places but relaxation from thought and care, and whether we receive that respite from the agility of a dancer, the modulations of a singer, or the ingenuity and decoration of a scenist and a mechanist, so we are but rested and amused, our object is obtained.

RICHARD CUMBERLAND.

LETTERS OF POPE.

The Editor has much satisfaction in presenting to his Readers the following elegant Letters of MR. POPE, *none of which have appeared in any of his printed works. The four first were addressed to* JOHN CARYLL, *jun. Esq. of Ladyholt, in Sussex; the fifth to* LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU; *and the sixth to the Rev. Mr.* BERKELEY, *afterwards Bishop of Cloyne.*

London, March 1, 1712.

DEAR SIR,

I TAKE the opportunity of a fit of the headake, which confines me to my chamber, to enjoy some pleasure at least, that of writing to you. Most men in this towne are every where but at their own houses, mind every thing but their own businesses, kiss every thing but their own wives, and so forth. Infected with this humour, I here saunter my time away in ev'ry thing but just what I should think of, and be employed in; I am talking whole days, to men I have no value for, and neglect writing to those for whom I have the greatest; I am carrying on the ceremonials of civility, and forget the essentials of friendship. But sickness, which often makes us regard our duty when nothing else will, has now that good effect upon me, and 'tis literally in sober sadness I assure you how truly I love you. This alone is a sufficient reason to me, not to wonder in the least that you have so long denied me the pleasure of a line, that you are in company you like; while I would have you take it for a reason for my silence, that I am in company I do not like (generally speaking.) Were it not for the hours I pass with Mr. Caryll every day, I should be wishing for my

ſhades and ſolitude again; and 'tis no compliment to tell you that the greateſt pleaſure I have is in the ſame place where I feel the greateſt concern, the one in his converſation, and the other in his confinement. I heartily wiſh him health, tho' it be at the expence of loſing him, and tho' rather than loſe him, I would loſe my own health.

Being conſcious that I have nothing to ſay worth your hearing (beſides the truth I have juſt now told you,) I hope this epiſtle will find you in the propereſt place, at a vacant hour, and at your full eaſe, in the caſtle; you may there open it inſtantly, and opportunely; but I ſhould be much concerned if at the arrival of it you ſhould leave off a game at ſhittlecocke, or any ſuch important employments as I hear you are taken up with. Indeed, ſhould the bell be juſt ringing to prayers, I might hope you would not only prefer the peruſal hereof to any ſuch foreign avocation, but even read it twice, or perhaps thrice over; leiſurely and patiently.

I was in hopes of ſeeing you ſome time this winter in towne, and am ſorry you perſiſt ſo obſtinately bent to defaud it of your company. There are many dozens more of melancholy ladies this winter here than there were the laſt, when they had your regards. Since you will needs be in the right before your time, and be ſo wiſe at five-and-twenty as to love your lady, I beg it of your humanity to recommend me to one or two dozen of them, which will ſerve my ordinary occaſions well enough: but if you know one particular nymph that can carry herſelf and me, better than unuſually, whom you can give upon your word, pray acquaint me, that I may wear her chain forthwith; I fancy my ſize and abilities may qualify me to match her Monkey very well. But let me know this, I beg you, by the very firſt poſt, for fear my ardour and amorous inclination ſhould be quite gone beforehand.

To the ſerious, dear Sir, I very much deſire to hear from you upon any ſubject whatever, nor let it be an excuſe that you have little to ſay, after ſuch ſtuff as I have ſent you. The moſt wellcome thing you cou can poſſibly ſay, is that you are ſo good as to be a friend to me, and to take in good part the freedoms I uſe with you, as well as the profeſſion I ſhall ever be proud to make, of my being, with all real affection and ſincerity, and without all punctilio or compliment,

Dear Sir,

Your moſt faithfull and obedient humble Servant,

A. POPE.

To JOHN CARYLL, *jun.* *Eſq.*
at Ladyholt, in Suſſex.

Binfield,
DEAR SIR, *Oct.* 14, 1712.

Tho' I writ to you but the last post, I shall not pretend I am asham'd or concern'd to trouble you so soon agen, as the common phrase is, since (to speak fairly) no man, not you yourself, can be at ev'ry hour so well imployed, but that you may look over a letter without much loss of time, tho' of never so small moment. And indeed the making of apologies is only an art people have found out to be impertinent twice, under pretence of understanding that they have been so once. How soon Mr. Caryll may return from abroad I cannot tell, and send the inclosed now that he may not be the last man that knows how greatful his two most kind letters were to me. Methinks I may be admited to talk to him upon paper now, tho' possibly he may not hear me these three weeks; as well as I talk and converse with you all, almost every night in my sleeping dreams, no less than every day in my waking ones. As the prospect and scenes of Ladyholt have somethink visionary in them, even when I really see them, so methinks my very ideas, and traces of memory, in what relates to your family, have something so like reallity, that the bare remembrance is more lively and agreeable than the present fruition of all other conversation.

But what particularly moves me to accost you so presently a second time, is a period or two of your most pleasing letter, which demands another sort of reply than was any way of a piece with the idle raillery and frank impertinence of my last. 'Tis no affectation to say, that when I write to some few in the world, whom I love too well to be always telling 'em so, my soul flows out in every word, without the least shadow of art or thought, my natural humor takes its course, and whether I am gay, or uneasy, I write myself out to the end of the paper, just as I then am. In my last, I had a whimsical fitt upon me, which might proceed from the good humour two letters from Mr. Caryll, and one just arrived from you, had spread over me; and I was so pleas'd with your kind expressions of friendship, as to forget even to thank you for 'em. 'Tis not very natural for a man to make a fine bow to a fair mistress, just after she has granted him the highest favour: there's an abruptness in true gratitude; we swallow the kindness whole that greedily receive, and express our sense of it at leisure afterwards. Be then assured, Sir, in one word, that I really value you, and heartily love you: that you was not mistaken in what you are pleas'd to say you observ'd of

my manner of taking leave of your family, which indeed was not void of ſome confuſion, as well as concern. For in truth, I can't but feel ſome confuſion when I am ſenſible of an obligation which I know I can no way return; and 'tis in thoſe moments only that I could curſe my narrow fortune, and repine at Providence. All things elſe I am pretty eaſie under, even under injuries or calumnies (ſome of which kind I have been lately a ſufferer by, and from a certain lady you and I tol'd of.) But two lines of that admirable maſter of human life, Horace, are ſufficient (well conſidered) at any time to comfort a man in thoſe circumſtances :—

> Falſus Honor juvat, & mendax Infamia terret,
> Quem ? niſi mendoſum, & mendacem.

As I ſhall ever wiſh for what may be pleaſing to you, ſo I hope you have by this time the company of Mr. Stafford, for whom the extreme friendſhip you profeſs'd, together with a certain *je ne ſçay quoi* in the looks of that gentleman, which beſpoke an unuſual benevolence in me at firſt ſight towards him, have imprinted in me a ſtrange deſire to be happy in his acquaintance. As 'tis natural for men who enjoy but little preſent happineſs, to let their thoughts run forwards to ſome other in reverſion, ſo I cannot but hope it may not be impoſſible for us to meet ſome time this winter in London, and (if you'l be ſo kind to give me notice) your time ſhall be mine, ſince I never go thither for any other buſineſs than to find thoſe I love—of which number I beg you to think none has a greater ſhare than yourſelf in the ſincere affection and eſteem of,

Dear Sir,
Your moſt faithfull
and obedient Servant,
A. Pope.

My moſt humble ſervice to the good family—and alſo make commemoration of Browne.

For John Caryll, jun. Eſq. at Ladyholt, in Suſſex.

DEAR SIR, *Nov.* 8, 1712.

There is a paſſage in your laſt letter which I may reaſonably ſay makes it the kindeſt I ever received; but as people are never more apt to take little exceptions than when they love moſt, ſo there are two things in yours which I'll blame no farther than in barely mentioning them. That compliment you paſs upon my wit, as if I writt rather to ſooth my own vanity than to prove my affection; and the excuſe you ſeem to make for not writing

ſooner: as if I pretended to ſo ridiculous a dominion over your time, or expected you to be very punctual, where you are not in debt. One might as well be diſpleas'd at the ſun for not ſhining out ev'ry day we would wiſh him to do ſo, tho' he be always ſerviceable to us when moſt he ſeems retir'd; as at a friend, who is ever in a kind diſpoſition towards us, for not manifeſting it every day by writing. But if the inclination of a friend towards us, and his bare good will and benevolence, be ever to be acknowledged; how much more that convincing rhetoric of action; and protection! which you ſo gallantly ſlurr over with the gay term of *wreſtling for a friend?* But conſider, Sir, your perſon and limbs are not abſolutely your owne, there's a lady has her part in them, who would lament much more, if but a nerve of yours were ſprain'd, than all the friends I have would ever do, tho' my brains were beat out. For (to tell you the plain truth) this is the opinion I entertain of almoſt all thoſe who generally are ſtyl'd ſuch in the world; our nominal, unperforming friends! As for my own part, whom have I been ever able to oblige? whom have I ever ſerv'd to that degree? by what right or meritt can I pretend to expect a ſignal ſervice from any man? I am ſeriouſly far from imagining, that becauſe people have twice or thrice been civill to me, they are bound always to ſerve me; the prior obligation was mine, not theirs. Or (if they like my poetry) that becauſe they *laugh with me*, they will therefore *cry for me.* But I muſt be content to take my fortune, with all my own ſins upon my own head. Sir Plume bluſters, I hear; nay, the celebrated lady herſelf is offended, and which is ſtranger, not at herſelf but me; Mr. W. (they ſay) is gloomy upon the matter, the tyrant meditates revenge, nay the diſtreſſed dame herſelf has been taught to ſuſpect I ſerv'd her but by halves, and without prudence. Is not this enough to make a man for the future neither preſume to blame injuſtice, or pity innocence; as in Mr. W's. caſe to make a writer never be tender of another's character or fame! as in Belinda's. To act with more reſerve, and write with leſs? I have another ſtorm too riſing from the bigottes, the moſt violent of animalls, on the ſcore of not having altered ſome true lines in the ſecond edition of the Eſſay on Criticiſme. Yet (as to the two firſt quarrels) I can be ſatisfy'd in my conſcience of having acted with honour, and (as to the laſt) I dare ſtand to poſterity in the character of an un-bigotted Roman Catholick and impartial critick; I dare truſt future times, and lye down contented under the impotence of my preſent cenſurers, which, like other impotence, would natural-

ly vex and teize one more, the less it can do. As to my writings, I pray God they may never have other enemies than those they have yet met with: which are, first priests, secondly women, (who are the fools of priests) and thirdly beaus and fops (who are the fools of women).

You see, I write in some heat; but I would not do so, if I had not a great opinion of the friendship of him to whom I write. This frankness, the more indiscreet it is, is the more an act of trust in me to you. My temper is really a little sower'd by all this, and yet more by a piece of surprizing news Mr. Southcote yesterday sent me, that the rascally scribbler of the Flying Post has maliciously reflected upon Mr. Caryll, on acconnt of his crossing the seas at this time. Whether he is yet returned I know not, but if he be, I begg you to offer him my utmost service (if he can think me capable of any) with the only weapon I have, my pen, in reply to, or raillery upon, that scoundrell: and in whatever method he thinks most proper. I am on fire to snatch the first opportunity I ever had of doing something (at least endeavouring to do something) for your father, and my friend. I hope he is not now to be told with what ardour I love, and with what esteem I honour him, any more than you how sincerely and affectionately I shall ever be,

Dear Sir,

Your most faithfull, obedient,
and obliged huble Servant,
A. Pope.

The verses you inquire about were never written upon you any where else than in the letter I sent you; 'Twas a meer piece of raillery, as you'll see (if you have not yet done justice upon them,) being only Mrs. N—'s verses on your lady, alter'd in a whimsical way and applied to yourself.

My most humble service attends the whole family.

I have given order to Lewis to send two of the Essays to Ladyholt,

To John Caryll, jun. Esq. at Ladyholt, in Sussex.

Binfield, December 5, 1712.

Dear Sir,

While you are pursuing the sprightly delights of the field, springing up with activity at the dawning day, rouzing a whole country with shouts and horns, and inspiring animalls and rationalls with like fury and ardour: while your blood boils in every

vein, your heart bounds in your breaſt, and as vigorous a confluence of ſpirits ruſhes to it at the ſight of a fox as cou'd be ſtirred up by that of an army of invaders, while the zeal of the chace devours the whole man, and moves him no leſs than the love of our country or the defence of our altars could do:—While, I ſay, (and I think I ſay it like a modern orator conſidering the length of my period and the little ſence that is to follow it)—while you are thus employed, I am juſt in the reverſe of all this ſpirit and life, confin'd to a narrow cloſet, lolling on an arm chair, nodding away my days over a fire, like the picture, of January in an old Saliſbury Primer. I believe no mortal ever liv'd in ſuch indolence and inactivity of body, tho' my mind be perpetually rambling, (it no more knows whither than poor Adrian's did when he lay a dying). Like a witch whoſe carcaſs lyes motionleſs on the floor, while ſhe keeps her airy ſabbaths, and enjoys a thouſand imaginery entertainments abroad, in this world, and in others, I ſeem to ſleep in the midſt of the hurry, even as you wou'd ſwear a top ſtands ſtill when 'tis in the whirle of its giddy motion. 'Tis no figure, but a ſerious truth I tell you, when I ſay that my days and nights are ſo much alike, ſo equally inſenſible of any moving power but fancy, that I have ſometimes ſpoke of things in our family as truths and real accidents, which I only dreamt of; and again when ſome things that actually happen'd came into my head, have thought (till I enquired) that I had only dream'd of them. This will ſhow you how little I feel in this ſtate either of pleaſure or pain: I am fixt in a ſtupid ſettled medium between both.

But poſſibly ſome of my good friends whom we have lately ſpoke of in our laſt letters may give me a more lively ſence of things in a ſhort time, and awaken my intellects to a perfect feeling of myſelf and them. Dull fellows that want witt, (like thoſe very dull fellows that want vigor) may, by well-appli'd ſtroaks and ſcorges, be fetch'd up into a little of either. I therefore have ſome reaſon to hope, no man that calls himſelf my friend (except it be ſuch an obſtinate. refractory perſon as yourſelf will do me the injury to hinder theſe well-meaning gentlemen from beating up my underſtanding. Whipt wits, like whipt creams, afford a moſt ſweet and delectable ſyllabub to the taſte of the towne, and often pleaſe them better with the deſſert, than all the meal they had before. So if Sir Plume ſhould take the pains to dreſs me, I might poſſibly make the laſt courſe better than the firſt. When a ſtale cold fowl is well heated, and haſh'd by a ſatyrical cooke, he may be toſt up into a kickſhaw not diſagreeable.

What you mention of the ſatisfaction I may take in ſeeing an enemy puniſh himſelf and become ridiculous by attacking me, I muſt honeſtly tell you is and can be, none to me. I can hate no man ſo much as to feel a pleaſure in what can poſſibly do my perſons good, his expoſing himſelf. I am no way the wiſer for another's being a fool, and receive no addition of credit from another's loſs of it.—As to the other caſe which you own would give a man the ſpleen, (the being miſconſtrued by the very people we indeavour to ſerve), I have ever made it my fixt maxime never to ſeek for any thing from a good action but the action itſelf, and the conſcious pleaſure of a ſincere intention. As ſome proof that this is my real thought, I was not ignorant of ſuch miſconſtruction even during the time I preſs'd the moſt to ſerve that lady. It may perhaps be often a bleſſing of God that a man wants the fortune and power he wiſhes for; which if he had, he wou'd imploy, poſſibly, in ſome ſort of ſervices to others, which might be fatall to himſelf.

I beg you to believe I am very ſenſible of your good will towards me, which you expreſs ſo much in taking notice of every thing which I ſeem concern'd about. I cou'd be very glad to be with you and Mr. Stafford at Findan, tho' I verily believe you would run away from me as faſt as your horſes cou'd carry you. Beſides two accidental reaſons that make me very deſirous of knowing Mr. Stafford, (one, that he is much your friend, and the other that I have particular obligations to his father) I have a generall one, which is likewiſe a very ſtrong inducement that univerſal good character which I find he has, even among people that ſcarce commend any man. I make him no compliment when I ſay, that I have heard the vain commend him or his modeſty, and the drunkard for his temperance. And a man in theſe days muſt have excellent qualities indeed, who gains the eſteem of the world, without complying with its vices and follies.—I am, with all truth, moſt heartily,

Dear Sir,

Your affectionate and obliged Servant,

A. Pope.

Tueſday.

If your ladyſhip ſhall be at home this evening, I ſhall take it as a favour to bring my mother to wait on you. If not, I could be very glad to wait on you myſelf in the morning. Methinks I have

less of your company than any body else; and I have besides, a favour to beg of you for Mr Vernon and myself.

I am truly, Madam,

Your most faithful and most humble Servant,

A. POPE.

Right Honorable Lady Mary Wortley.

DEAR SIR, *Sunday.*

MY Lord Bishop A. Harbury was much concern'd at missing you yesterday; he desired me to ingage you and myself to dine with him this day, but I was unluckily preingag'd. And (upon my telling him I shou'd carry you out of town to-morrow, and hop'd to keep you till the end of the week) he has desir'd that we will not fail to dine with him the next Sunday, when he will have no other company.

I write you this to intreat you will provide yourself of linnen and other necessaries sufficient for the week: for, as I take you to be the only friend I have, that is above the little vanities of the town, I expect you may be able to renounce it for one week, and to make trial how you like my Tusculum, because I can assure you it is in no less yours, and hope you'll use it as your own country villa, the ensuing season.

I am faithfully yours,

To the Rev. Mr. Berkley, Gerard street. A. POPE.

LETTER OF MILTON.

MR. EDITOR,

THE following LETTER from MILTON, to LEONARD PHILAKAS, an Athenian, dated Westminster, September 28, 1654, containing some account of the nature and progress of his blindness, will, I presume, be not unexceptable to many of your readers. It is translated from a small collection of his "Familiar Letters," published by Brabazon Aylmer, during the last year of his life, 1674. The Greek quotation I have translated, as it stands in the Letter,

A. B. E.

"As I have been, from a boy, a great admirer of every thing which bore the Grecian name, and more particularly of your own Athens, so likewise have I been ever fully persuaded, that that city would some time or other make me an excellent compensation for the attachment which I have always expressed towards it. This

persuasion of mine, the ancient genius of your illustrious country has kindly accomplished in giving me an Athenian friend, so strongly endeared to me; who, at a time when I was known to him only by my writings, and at an immense distance from him, sent me the most obliging letters, and afterwards coming unexpectedly to London, and visiting me, when I was deprived of my sight, even in that distressing situation, which could add nothing to my respect, and which might make me slighted by many, still treated me with the same affection.

" Since, therefore, you have recommended me not to relinquish all hopes of recovering my sight, as you have a most intimate friend in Mr. Thevenot, a physician of Paris, who is celebrated for his successful treatment of disorders in the eye, and whom you offer to consult on my case, if you can hear from me the cause and symptoms of my blindness, which it will be necessary for him to know, I shall certarinly comply with your wishes, that I may not appear to reject assistance from any quarter, which may perhaps be providentially sent for my relief.

" It is now, I believe, ten years, more or less, since I found my sight growing weak and dim. At the same time I experienced a melancholy affection, attended with disordered bowels, and flatulency. If I began to read at all in the morning, as I was accustomed to do, my eye-balls instantly pained me, and shrunk from their office; but recovered after a moderate exercise of the body. Whenever I looked at a candle, it appeared surrounded with a kind of rainbow. Not a long time afterwards, a darkness, which began in the left part of my left eye (for that eye was dim some years before the other,) concealed every object situated on that side. Whatever likewise was in front of me, if I happened to shut my right eye, appeared less. My other eye has gradually failed me for the last three years; and a few months before it became quite dark, every thing which I looked at steadfastly seemed to swim before me, sometimes to the right hand, and sometimes to the left. Continued mists appear settled on the whole of my forehead and temples, which usually press and weigh down my eyes, particularly after dinner untill the evening, with a kind of sleeping heaviness; so that I often think of the fate of Phineus in Apollonius:—

In purple mist profound
" His eyes involv'd, seem'd on it's centre deep
To see old Earth turn round—while mute he lay
In helpless drowsiness.

But I should not omit to mention, that, while I had yet some sight remaining, as soon as I lay down in bed, and declined on either side with my eyes shut, there used to shine forth an abundance of light; and afterwards, as my sight was daily on the decrease, colours of darkish cast rushed before me with a certain inward and violent crush. Now, however, the light is extinguished, and nothing presents itself but pure darkness or diversified and as it were interwoven with a cineritious or ash-colour. But the darkness, which continually clouds my sight, approaches as well by night, as by day, rather to a white, than to a black hue; and on turning my eye it admits a small portion of light as if through a little crevice. Although this may afford some hopes to the Physician, yet I resign and compose myself as in a case that defies a remedy. I likewise often reflect on this, that since to every man are allotted many days of darkness (as we are told by the Wise Man,) mine, as yet, through the favour of heaven, which has given me leisure and resources, with the calls and conversation of my friends, have been much more easy than those fatal days. But if, as it is written, 'man does not live by bread alone but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God,' what reason is there, why a man should not rest satisfied, that it is not with sight alone, but with the guidance and providence of God, that his eyes can avail him. Surely, while he regards, while he considers me, as he certainly does, and leads me, as it were, by the hand as a guide through the whole of my life, I cannot but willingly surrender my sight to him, who has so ordained it. I bid you adieu, my dear Philaras, with as constant and fixed affection as if I had the sight of Lynceus."

STONES FALLING FROM THE SKIES.

THE following apparently authentic particulars lately appeared in the American Papers relative to the curious Phænomena of the fall of stones from the atmosphere.

"On Monday morning the 4th December, in the vicinity of Greenfield, several bodies of stone were discovered, which appeared to have descended from the upper regions. Several pieces of this stone were shewn me by different persons, by whom the fact was so well attested as to make it impossible altogether to disbelieve it. But being resolved to get the best evidence of such an ex-

traordinary occurrence, which the nature of the case would admit, I devoted this day, in company with the Rev Mr. Holly, in visiting the different places where the stones had fallen Presuming it may afford you some gratification to know the result of our enquires, I take the liberty of minutely relating the facts we have collected.

"The first place we visited is about three miles and a half in a north-easterly direction from my house, in a lot firmly covered with grass, about twenty-five rods from the house of Elijah Seeley. The breach here made in the ground was about four feet diameter, and nearly the same depth, in a rather sloping direction, which was occasioned by the stone striking a shelly rock, and glancing. The rock on which the stone fell was much shattered, and the stone itself very much broken, the largest pieces weighing not more than six or eight pounds; the quantity altogether about a bushel. A quart or two of these fragments we gathered here; the greater part having been previously carried away by the inhabitants. By the fall and glancing of the stone, the dirt and sod were strewed for two or three rods round the breach, and several pieces of sod carried before the fragments to the lowest depth to which they sunk in the earth, and were removed by myself. Mr. Seeley and his wife say, that just after day light they saw vivid flashes of light in rapid succession for five or six seconds; and in about a minute afterwards it was followed with a dreadful explosion, somewhat resembling three cannons fired in quick succession, ending in a crackling rumbling noise; that about ten o'clock the same morning, going into this lot, just at the back of his house, to see after his cattle, he discovered the breach in the ground above described, and conceiving it to have been caused by something discharged from above at the time he heard the explosion, he called his wife out to witness the fact; and in the course of the day it was visited by all the neighbourhood. Mr. Seeley and his wife are sober, discreet, and intelligent persons, implicitly to be relied on.

"The next place we went to view was about four miles north-east from the first, in the court-yard of Mr. William Prince, a respectable and wealthy farmer. The court-yard is a grass plat, smooth as a carpet, and firmly trodden. Here we found a hole, about the size of a post hole, two feet two inches in depth, from which had been taken, on the evening of the aforesaid Monday, a STONE weighing *thirty five pounds*, the texture and appearance of which resembled exactly the one which fell at Seeley's. Mr. Prince and his wife, and sons (men grown), gave the same account of the flashes and explosion

as was given above; with this further particular, that they heard, about a minute after the explosion, the fall of the stone, at the noise of which they were much alarmed, but could not discover the cause. After it was light, Mr. Prince went out to feed his hogs, and passing across the court yard, discovered a hole in the glass plat, only twenty-seven feet from his house and enquired of his family if they knew who had made it. The ground appeared fresh broken, and no dirt thrown out. He looked into it, but could see nothing, and no further discovery was made until evening, when his sons returned from a town meeting at Weston, where they heard the fall of the stone at Seeley's. This induced them to examine further the hole in the court yard. On hauling out the dirt which lay loosely over the stone, they soon discovered it, and took it out entire, except some small pieces that were broken off by stones in the ground. We examined the hole, and found the sod and grass, as in the other case, driven before the stone to the bottom of the hole, which we took up, with pieces of the stone that had not before been found. The hole was perpendicular in the earth, and in diameter no larger than the stone. A Mr. David Hubbell, a man of undoubted veracity, was passing in the street, about twenty-five rods from this stone when it fell, who saw a ball of fire, emitting sparks, with a tail about four feet long, shoot across the horizon in a southerly direction, which *went out*, he said, nearly at the place where the sun is at one o'clock in the summer time; and in about a minute or two afterwards he heard the explosion, which he described as the others had done; and a minute or two after that, he heard a loud whistling through the air, which made a noise like a hurricane. The same appearances and explosions were witnessed by Judge Wheeler and Russel Tomlinson, who were ten miles distant from each other; men of great candour and careful observation; but being distant from the place where these stones fell, neither of them heard the whistling just mentioned. The largest piece of the stone taken out of Prince's yard, which remains entire, weighs about *eleven pounds*, and is now in my possession; the rest of it has been broken into small parts, and scattered amongst the inhabitants.

"The third and last place where these stones have been discovered to have fallen, is about five miles north east of Mr. Prince's and seven below Newtown, near the turnpike road, which leads from thence to Bridgeport.

"The stone which fell here was small, and falling upon the top of a rock that projected two feet above the ground, was dashed

into small fragments, none of which weighed more than four or five ounces; and it was judged the whole of these collected would not more than have half filled a quart measure. This stone fell about thirty yards from the house of Mr. Merwin Burr: he and his wife being up, they both ran to the door the moment they discovered the flashes of light, and in a minute or two heard the same explosion as heretofore described; and in about a minute after the explosion they heard something fall near by them which made quite a loud report; and in quick succession three or four other noises at greater distance, which they thought to be something falling in a swamp, twenty or thirty rods in front of the house. Mr. Burr took a candle, and with his wife went out immediately, to see if they could find any thing in the direction where they heard the loudest report, but found nothing; when it grew lighter, and before sunrise, Mr. Burr went again, and found the fragments of the stone which had been dashed to pieces on the rock, and which have precisely the same appearance as those found at the two former places; the swamp being full of water, has not been explored. Besides the large piece, I have many smaller ones collected at these three different places by Mr. Holly and myself, exactly resembling each other; and from the mouths of all these witnesses I have named (except Mr. Burr, who happened to be from home) we have taken the facts just as I have here related them. The ball of fire and explosion were witnessed by hundreds in this and the neighbouring towns.

"This stone I presume, possesses considerable iron, as it is strongly attached to the needle; I judge it is one fourth heavier than the common granite. The outside is covered with a smooth, glazed, sooty crust, about as thick as foolscap paper, looking like the back of a chimney; and the broken surfaces are of a blueish lead colour, the whole appearing to have undergone the action of intense heat. The body of stone which fell at Seeley's must have weighed more than *one hundred pounds*."

HISTORY OF THE STUARTS.

The following letters, addressed by the late Mr. Fox, before the formation of the ministry, to Mr. Philips, the bookseller, will explain his original views relative to the entire work, of which a posthumous fragment has been recently announced, under the title of "A History of the early part of the Reign of James the Second."

SIR,

I received, a few days since, your's of the 11th. I am about a History of the Times immediately preceding and succeeding the Revolution, but I have made very little progress; and, as it is chiefly a matter of amusement to me, it may be a long time before I publish, and of course, the time when it may happen is altogether uncertain. I should, therefore, be very sorry to have any thing announced upon the subject at present. When the work is in more forwardness, I may give notice of it.

I am, Sir,
Your humble servant.
C. J. Fox.

St. Anne's Hill,
Wednesday

TO MR. PHILIPS.

SIR,

I received, yesterday, your's of the 27th. I am sorry to say, in answer to it, that your information with respect to the rapidity of my progress is wholly unfounded. It will be at least a year before I shall be ready to publish any part of the work, and then it will not be, as I guess, more than one quarto volume, with a small appendix, which may be added to the volume, or printed separately, according to the bulk of the volume itself.

I am still unengaged with respect to a Publisher, and mean to remain so for some time. I have not given any other person any reason to except that I shall employ them.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. J. Fox.

St Anne's Hill,
Sunday.

SIR,

I am exceedingly obliged to you for your letter, with the communication with respect to the late Pretender's Papers. I have often heard of them, and I have little doubt, but if they could be obtained, they would prove a valuable publication. But as I have many years work before me, before *I can come to the Brunswick Reigns*, to which only, as I imagine, these papers can relate; and, as I very much doubt even whether I shall *ever* go beyond the reign of Anne, they are not to me particularly material. I should think, as you seem to do, that money would be the best means of coming at them.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
C. J. Fox.

St. Anne's Hill,
Thursday,

Sir,

My time has been so taken up this last week, that I could not find a moment to read your inclosure till this day, nor of course to answer your letter. The account in the paper corresponds exactly with what I have been able to collect, concerning the papers both here and in France. I had lost all hopes of finding the Scotch College papers before I went to that country, and the chief object of my journey was to consult the archives of the secretary of State's Office for Barrillon's and D'Avaux's correspondence. In this I succeeded, and found much very useful and curious matter. There were not in the National Library any papers that either had, or were pretended to have, belonged to the Scotch College. I can have no doubt but Carpentier's account is true; for if he had them in his possession, he would certainly either have restored them to the right owners, or have disposed of them to his own advantage, which he might easily have done.

I hear there are in Scotland, at present, some manuscripts which are, or pretended to be, compilations from the Scotch College papers, and I am now acctually engaged in an enquiry concerning them. This is all the intelligence I can give you upon this subject. The story you heard of the offer to me was grounded only upon a very loose conversation, but I am sorry to say that I am not near enough to a conclusion to attend to this part of the business.

I am, Sir,

St. Anne's Hill. Your most obedient servant,

Sunday. C. J. Fox.

ON THE CREDIT DUE TO BRUCE'S TRAVELS.

An early objection was made to Mr. Bruce's description of an Abyssinian feast. The discredit with which his first accounts were received, of the Abyssinians eating raw flesh cut from live animals, induced him afterwards to persist in his assertion; nor could he decently retract in his Travels what he had so publicly affirmed on his arrival. Among the first incidents that occurred, on his entering Abyssinia, was that of three soldiers driving a cow before them, which they suddenly tripped up, and cutting a couple of steaks from the buttock, skewered up the skin, covering the wound with a cataplasm of clay. Having finished their raw repast, they proceeded with their cow, which they reserved for sup-

per, when they purposed to enjoy a fuller meal with their companions in the evening, or, as satyrically described,

Eat half a cow, and turn the rest to grass.

Not satisfied with ascribing such a barbarous repast to the wild soldiery, the author indulges his genius in the description of an Abyssinian feast. The animal, a cow or bullock, is brought to the door, and is literally flayed, and cut up alive, into solid square pieces of beef, which are brought in raw and quivering, and placed upon cakes of teff before the company, who are seated upon benches at a long table, each man between two women, as in refined society. The women wrap up slices of the flesh and cake with salt and pepper, into the form of cartridges, with which they cram their male associate, who leaning with his hands on their knees, chews, as a mark of grandeur, with as much noise as possible, and turns his mouth alternately from the one to the other, till completely gorged. They proceed to sacrifice in the same room, but with the utmost decency, both to *Bacchus* and to *Venus*, while the health of each happy couple is toasted; and all this is transacted amidst the groans and bellowing of the unfortunate animal, whose sufferings have been prolonged, by avoiding the principal blood vessels, and whose reeking remains are now abandoned to the servants.

These outrageous descriptions are vindicated both by the author and the editor, who appeal to every account of Abyssinia, by the Jesuits and others, for a confirmation of the fact. That the Abyssinians were accustomed to eat raw meat as a relish, was always a well known fact; but there is a wide difference between this custom and the practice of cutting up and devouring live animals at their public entertainments. The manners and customs of the Abyssinians are accurately described by a variety of travellers, and have been known in Europe for more than two hundred years; but not a single instance or intimation of their feasting upon live animals, is to be found either in the writings of the jesuits, or in the histories of the country. Alvarez, who gives the earliest account of the Abyssinians, describes their entertainments thus; —"Then (after the grace) came in the imbandigioni, whereof I dare hardly speak, and yet they are ordinary dishes in that country; and these were their sauces and broths, wherein were certain pieces of raw flesh, with warm blood, which, in this country, is esteemed for a most delicate dish, and none but great personages eat thereof. After all other dishes, a breast of raw beef was brought to the board, which we did not once touch." Purchass' Pilgrims,

vol. ii. p. 1063; Ramùsïo, vol. i. p. 237.—In another passage he describes the cookery at the royal feast, consisting chiefly of ragoos, as excellent. Purchass, p. 1090.—Ludolphus and Father Lobo both describe an Abyssinian dinner; they mention raw beef, highly seasoned, as a prime delicacy; and inform us that the nobility are fed by their pages, not by women, as asserted by Bruce. Ludolph. Hist. Ethiop. l. ii. c. 12, § 14; l iv, c 4. § 8. Comment. p 258. Lobo, in particular, is transcribed by Bruce:—"Les personnes de qualitè ne touchent jameus a ce qui'ils mangent; ils ont des pages qui coupent leur viandes, & qui la leur presentent à la bouche. Il est de la civilite & de la grandeur, de manger de gros morceaux, & de faire beaucoup de bruit en machant, n'y ayant que des gueux, disentils, qui ne mangent que d'un côtè, et que des voleurs qui mangent sens faire de bruit." Le Grand's Voyage du P. I. Lobo, p. 72. "This is a mark of grandeur. The greater a man would seem to be, the larger piece he takes into his mouth; and the more noise he makes in chewing it, the more polite he is thought to be. They have, indeed, a proverb that says, that 'Beggers and thieves only eat small pieces or without making a noise." Bruce.

Lobo proceeds to inform us, "Leur plus grand regal est une piece de bœuf crue & toute chaude. Lorsqu'ils donnent à manger ils *tuent un bœuf*, et en servent aussi tôt un quartier sur la table avec beacoup de poivre & de sel; et le fiel de ce bœuf leur sert d'huile & de vienaigre. Quelques uns y ajoûtent une moutarde qu'ils appellent *mauta*; elle est faita de ce qu'ils tirent des tripes du bœuf, qu'ils mettent sur le feu avec du beure, du sel, du poivre & de l'oignon. Ils trouvent leur bœuf cru, & ainsi assaisonné aussi délicat," &c. id. Poncet's Travels into Abyssinia, in the beginning of the last century, contain the same account of a royal entertainment. "The viands are beef, mutton, and fowls They are generally tossed up ragoo fashion. I was surprised to observe raw beef set upon the emperor's table It is seasoned after a peculiar manner: a piece of beef being cut into pieces, these are sprinkled with the gall of an ox, which is an excellent dissolvent, and they then are powdered with pepper and spices. There is also another way of seasoning raw meat. These people take from the paunches of oxen herbs which beasts have not yet disgested; these they mix with the meat, end adding mustard, make a ragoo of the whole, which they call *mauta*. This ragoo is still more unpalatable then the former."—Lockman's Travels, p. 217. The same dish is described by Ludolf (Hist. vol. IV. p. 48); but the ox-

gall with which the raw beef is seasoned, and the vegetables with which it is eaten, are concealed by Bruce, because his self-importance would be degraded by the confession of his having partaken of such loathsome viands. Such, however, is the only real foundation for the licentious description of an Abyssinian feast, which is contradicted, rather than confirmed, by the information communicated to Sir William Jones by an Abyssinian at Calcutta:— "That sheep and goats are in plenty among them, and that the inhabitants are extremely fond of milk, cheese, and whey, but that the country people and soldiery make no scruple of drinking the blood, and eating the raw flesh of an ox, which they cut without caring whether he is alive or dead; that this savage diet is, however, by no means general." Asiat. Research. vol. I. p. 334. —The custom of eating raw flesh, which is now confined to the peasants and soldiers, appears, therefore, to be less general even than formerly; and the practice of cutting it without caring whether the animal be alive or dead, may confirm a part of the first anecdote respecting the three soldiers: but a custom by no means general, and a practice adopted from haste or indifference, rather than choice, can never justify the description of an Abyssinian feast. On the contrary, the fact is directly contradicted by the Travels themselves, in which raw beef is repeatedly introduced, and a cow is repeatedly slaughtered for the entertainment; but no instance is to be found in the Travels or in the journals, in the camp or in the city, among the Galla or the Agows, of a cow being brought to the door and devoured alive, much less of the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes at such entertainments.

As the professed object of the travels was to discover the source of the Nile, the author exults throughout in the distinguished glory of having been the first who explored those hidden fountains, for which the greatest conquerors of antiquity, Sesostris, Cambyses, Alexander and Cæsar, had searched or enquired in vain. To this vain-glorious assertion two objections were early made; that Mr. Bruce was neither the first, nor even the second European to whom those coy fountains were revealed, nor were these the real sources of the Nile. The source of the Abyssinian river was known to the jesuists above a hundred and fifty years before it was traced by Bruce, who endeavours, in vain, to discredit the discoveries of Paez and Lobo. Its rise from two fountains in Sacala, near Geesh, its supposed course through the lake of Dambea, the semicircular sweep which it makes round the provinces of Damot and Gojam, when it quits the lake, are accurately deline-

ated in the maps not only of D'Anville, but of Telez, Ludolf, and Lobo, from which our author's map has been partly constructed; and the merit, whatever it may be, of the first discovery is candidly conceded by the editor himself to Paez, to whose narrative, published by Kircher, the most ridiculous objections have been made by Bruce. Peter Paez, a Portuguese jesuit, who resided long in the country, visited these fountains in 1618; and his description of the springs is minutely followed by Jerome Lobo, another jesuit, who saw them again in 1625. Lobo resided for some time in the province of Damot, near the source of the Nile, which he certainly had some curiosity to examine; and his exact coincidence with Paez, in the depths of the fountains, and their distance from each other, is no proof that he never visited the springs which he describes. The manuscripts of Paez, who died in 1623, must have been brought from Abyssinia by Lobo himself, and the precise measurements ascertained by the former would be adopted by the latter, just as one historian is transcribed by another. That they were inserted with other additions by Le Grand, the French translator, is evident to us, from another relation which Sir Robert Southwell appears to have procured at Lisbon from Lobo himself, and which was translated and published by Sir Peter Wyche, at the request of the Royal Society, in 1668. It is entitled "A short Relation of the River Nile, of its Source and Current, &c. by an Eye witness," &c. and was republished by Dr. Rotherham, in opposition to Bruce's Travels in 1791. The two springs are described, not according to Paez, as four palms each in diameter, and at a stone cast from one another, but as "each about the bigness of a coach-wheel, distant twenty paces," and the principal fountain is described as "near a trench, entangled with shrubs, the bottom not to be reached with a line five and twenty palms, which by the way, meets (as is guessed) with the roots of the neighbouring shrubs, which hindered farther passage; the other spring is to be fathomed at sixteen palms." As a proof that Lobo the author was an eye-witness, it is observable that the trench omitted by Paez, was perceived by Bruce, and the difficulty of sounding the larger fountain is attested by Balugani, his Italian assistant; viz. that it was full of rushes and could not be sounded when attempted on the 4th and on the 5th of November; though Bruce asserts that he then thrust his lance through the rushes with ease to the bottom at the depth of six feet nine inches, and again sounded it with a plumet on the 9th. A third fountain has been produced in the interval between Lobo and Bruce; but there can be no doubt

that the boasted discovery of the source of the Nile was anticipated by the Portuguese jesuits, to whom the empire of Abyssinia, was familiarly known above two centuries before our author appeared.

That Mr. Bruce however, though not entitled to the merit of the first discovery, visited in person the remote source of the Ayssinian river can no longer be disputed. The journal of Luigi Balugani from Gondar to the fountains, of which the editor has published an extract, is minute and copious, and in one instance it explains the nature of those embellishments which Bruce has so freely introduced into his Travels. On Wednesday, the 31st October, it mentions the first interview with Fasil, who had arrived overnight, and whom they found encamped in the morning, in the same valley with themselves. He received them courteously, presented Balugani with a horse, and supplied them with a guide to the fountains; but there is no intimation of Bruce's angry interview with Fasil on the preceding evening, or of his feats that morning upon Fasil's horse. Balugani appears, from his letters, (vol. I. p. 301,) to have been an artist of unassuming merit; and his death, which happened at Gondar in February, 1771, is antedated by Bruce a whole twelvemonth, in opposition to the evidence of his daily handwriting in the different journals; for which it is impossible to assign any better reason than a desire to deprive him of the drawings done in Abyssinia, and perhaps of the honour of having accompanied his master to the source of the Nile. Vol. I. p. ccciv. cclx. 19; Vol. IV p. 426.

The principal objection remains, that these are not the real sources of the genuine Nile. The different branches of the Nile were well known to the ancient geographers, namely, the Astaboras, or modern Tacazze, the most eastern branch, which receiving the Mareb, joins the Nile in the Nubian desart; the Astepus, the present Bahra al Asrek, or Blue River, forming the Abyssinian branch of the Nile, the origin of which from the lake of Coloe, or Tzane, was known to Ptolemy, and to the source of which our author certainly penetrated, if any one of the numerous torrents discharged and lost in the lake can be called its source. But the western and principal branch, Bahr el Abiad, or White River, remain unexplored; the remote and secret sources of which are placed, both by ancient and modern geographers, Ptolemy, Edrisi, and Abulfeda, by D'Anville and Rennel, in the Jibbel el Kumri, or Mountains of the Moon. The authorities produced by Rennel for the rise and course of the Bahr el Abiad, are very candidly admitted by the editor, who maintains, however, that the

only question is, whether Bruce, who saw and has described its junction with the Bahr al Azrek at Halfeia, about nine day's journey below Sennaar, was conscious that it was the Nile. The White River was unknown to the Portuguese, who entered Abssinia from the East and the uniform belief both of the jesuits and Abyssinians might afford a strong presumption of Mr. Bruce believing also that the Blue River was the Nile of antiquity, if he had not inadvertently betrayed his knowledge of a different and far more considerable stream. On his first pretended interview with Fasil, the latter, in answer to his request to see the source of the Abey or Nile, replied in our author's language, "The source of the Abey? why, it is God knows where; in the country of the Gala—are you to get there, do you think, *in a twelve month or more?* The substance of this conversation probably passed at the first and only real interview with Fasil next morning; and it relates indisputably to the remote source of the Bahr el Abiad; but on our author's explaining that the object of his curiosity was near Sacala (the source of the Blue River within seventy miles), Fasil immediately complied with his request. In returning from Abyssinia, he describes the junction of the two rivers at Wed Hojela near Halfeia:—"The river Abiad, which is larger than the Nile, joins it there; still the Nile preserves the name of Bahr al Azergue, or Blue River, which it got at Sennar. The Abiad is a very deep river, it runs dead; and with little inclination, and preserves its stream always undimnished, because rising in latitudes where there are *continual* rains, it therefore suffers not the decrease the Nile does by six months dry weather." Vol. VI. 424. But his journals are still more copious, important, and explicit, than his Travels.

At Feawa, he writes, "Between the Nile and the Bahr el Aice, is the country of gold. It is south from the Sennaar and west Haseel. This is properly, the country of the Fungi." At Sennaar he writes, "The Nile at Barboch is like, or greater than the Thames at Richmond; it is called the Bahr Azergue; and in some places not above two feet deep. Between the Nile or Azergue, and the Abiad, or Bahr el Aice, is another sort of Nuba, and this is Nuba proper and the gold country.—These (Shilock) inhabit the large islands in the river el Aice; a river which, rising in a country south of Narea, is supplied with perpetual rains which fall *under* and within *four degrees* of the line; and it is always full, and never diminishes as the Nile does; in the latitude of whose fountains the rains prevail only at stated seasons. The

river el Aice is twice as broad as the Nile, and very deep in all the course of it. Before it joins the Nile are many islands, in these dwell the Shilock, who rob in barks up the whole of it.—Upon the Bahr el Aice is the town el Aice, three days journey west of Sennaar—All the rivers in these countries fail when the sun goes south of the line, however abundant and full they were before; and were it not for the Abiad which rises *near the line*, and whose inundation is perpetual, from its enjoying the rains of both rainy seasons, the Nile itself would be eight months in the year dry, and at no time arrive across the desart in so much fulness as to answer any purpose of agriculture in Egypt. The Abiad river is three times as big as the Nile. I always believe it to be the Hibbee of the Nareans or Gala, the Zebee of the jesuits; the Yabons of the Fazuclans being the boundary of that province to the westward.—The Shilock are very numerous. There are three principal islands. These are scarcely a day's journey above the river (town) el Aice. They leave these islands in the rainy time, and repair to them in the dry season, and then they ravage and plunder all the neighbourhood. There are several other islands farther up. Their towns are on the river and very numerous. The river el Aice is a very deep running river; it scarcely can be seen to run. It rises in latitudes of perpetual rain.—The Nile would fail were it not for the never failing Abiad or Bahr el Aice; this rising near the line considerably south of the sources of the Nile in the latitudes where fall perpetual rains, it never decreases but is always full. There is no such western branch as has been spoke of, nor none necessary; the ground rises every where to the west and south from the Nile. The rivers of Foor, Sel, Bagorma, Kolkol, and Barno, all run west, through the course of the Nile and Abiad is often E. and S. E. It is the ground that rises from the Nile to Dar-Borno, where is the highland, or spine of Africa, and there slopes to the Ocean, as to the east of that it does to the Red Sea; whatever the Nubian geographer, Ludolf, Vossius, and others, may say to the contrary.—South-west from Guba is the mountain Ashintol.—From near Ashintol rises the Dendar.—On the west side of the Nile, nearly opposite Ashintol, the river Yabons comes from the south-east, and falls into the Nile. From Fazuclo to the Yabons, and south-west along its banks as far as is known, it is very rainy, and from May to July, and again from September to the middle of November, very unwholesome.—This is the account the natives give of this country."

At Halfeia he writes, "The river Abiad joins the el Azergue,

or Nile, at Hojile, or Hogila, about nine miles ſouth of Halfeia. —The Nile is ſtill at Halfeia called el Azergue, not the Nile."

From the copious and curious information contained in the Journals of which little or nothing is inſerted in the Travels, it appears, that the Abiad is a river three times as large as the Azergue, full of iſlands and infeſted by pirates; which riſes within four degreees of the line, and never decreaſes, and which Mr. Bruce muſt have conſidered as the great and principal branch of the Nile. On deſcending from Abyſſinia, he was mortified to find a river ſtill larger than the one he had viſited, proceeding from a far more remote and unknown ſource; and he endeavours, even in his Journals, to perſuade himſelf that it was only a collateral ſtream from the ſouthern provinces of Abyſſinia, the ſame with the Kibbee of the Nareans, the Zebee of the jeſuits, the Yabons of the Fazuclans, and that there was no weſtern branch whatſoever of the Nile. The Zebbee, or Kibbee, diſcharges itſelf into the Indian Ocean at Melinda, as Mr. Bruce, in his Abyſſinian Hiſtory, was afterwards convinced, vol. III. p. 333. The Yabons is probably a different pronunciation of the ſame river, but in his Journals he brings it afterwards from the *ſouth eaſt* into the Azergue, between 11° and 12° of latitude (about 5° from the junction of the Abiad), and at the ſame time informs us, that to the *ſouth weſt* along its banks, as far as it is known, it is very rainy. Theſe contradictions proceeds entirely from a deſire to perſuade himſelf that the Abiad was merely a collateral branch of the Abyſſinian river; and perhaps he was ſincere in his opinion when his journals were written. On his return, however, to Europe, he muſt have heard when in France, that the information obtained by Maillet in Ægypt, and the Geography of the celebrated D'Anville, who was then alive, and whoſe maps and memoirs he conſulted with advantage*, coincided with that of Ptolemy, Edriſi, and Abulfeda, concerning the weſtern branch, and the real ſource of the Nile; but in the publication of his Travels, his conduct evinces a ſecret conviction that the Abiad was the genuine Nile of antiquity. The curious information contained in the journals is ſuppreſſed in the

* Not only for the ſuppoſed ſituation of the *Gazamantica vallis* in his map, but for the meaſure of the Ægyptian Stadium, and for the difference of latitude and longitude between Alexandria and Syene as obſerved by Eratoſthenes: which are both introduced into his ficitious voyage from Luxor to Syene Mem. des Inſcrip xxxi. 82, xxix. 250. The firſt memoir in particular Sur la meſure du Schene Egyptien, immediately follows D'Anvill's two memoirs on the undiſcovered ſources of the Nile, and on the rivers in the interior of Africa. ib. xxvi. 46, 64.

Travels. On the junction of the Azergue, at Wed Hojela, which which is placed to the north instead of the south of Halfeira, we are, for the first time, accidentally informed, that " the river Abiad, which is longer than the Nile, joins it there ;" that " still the Nile preserves the name of the Blue River, which it got at Sennaar ;"* and after an idle observation on a Fakir's tomb, we are merely told, that " the Abiad is a very deep river, runs dead, and with little inclination, and preserves its stream always undiminished, because rising in latitudes where there are continual rains, it suffers not the decrease the Nile does by the six months dry weather." Not a word is said of its great magnitude ; that it was twice as broad, and three times as big, as the Azergue, of its being navigable, and full of islands inhabited by pirates ; much less of its rising near, and within four degrees at least of the line ; of its course from the south east ; or of its banks running as far as is known to the south-west, in an opposite direction ; the real direction, however, of the Bahr el Abiad.

These notices are evidently suppressed, and his Travels are filled with his own adventures at Feawa, and Sennaar, in order to divert our attention from the genuine Nile. In constructing his maps he adapted Ludolf's map of the Abyssinian empire as the basis of his own. In that map the river Maleg, which rises in the southern province of Damot, surrounds the western coast of Abyssinia, and falls into the Nile ; but according to Rennel's idea, it is more probably united to the Abiad before the junction of the Azergue. In Bruce's maps the course of the Maleg is traced from Ludolf, with little variation, but the name is converted into the Bahr el Abiad. Instead of a river thrice as large as the Azergue, and whose source is remote, in the regions of perpetual rain, and within less than four degrees of the line, a river much smaller is described in his map, rising in latitude 8° the same latitude with the most suthern sources of the Abyssinian Nile. The name of Maleg is so industriously suppressed, not only in his maps but in his Journals and Travels, that it is only once incidentally mentioned in his Abyssinian History, in describing from Telles the journey of Antonio Fernandez, who, in 1613, crossed the Maleg on his way from Gojam to Melinda ; after which he observes, " they came to a river called Maleg" (vol. III p. 325), as if some unknown river, when Telles's and Ludolf's maps containing the Maleg, his own Abiad, were before his eyes. In these circumstances it is impossible for us to vindicate the author from the charge preferred against him by Hartman and Pinkerton ;

viz. that, by transferring the name to an inferior stream, and confounding the Bahr el Abiad with the Maleg, Mr. Bruce has purposely cut off the great western branch of the river, when conscious of its existence, in order to *conceal* from the public that the *sources of the genuine Nile were not yet discovered.*

THE MAMMOTH.

A complete Mammoth has lately been found (though not alive) in a state of perfect preservation on the borders of the Frozen Ocean. It was discovered by Schoumachoff, a Tungoose chief, in the autumn of 1799, in the midst of a rock of ice; but it was not till the fifth year after finding it, that the ice had melted sufficiently to disengage the Mammoth, when it fell over on its side on a bank of sand. Schoumachoff then cut off the tusks, which he bartered for goods with a Russian merchant to the value of 50 rubels, (11l. 5s.) He then left the carcase to be devoured by bears and wolves; but, previously to which, he had a rude drawing made of it, which represents it with pointed ears, very small eyes, horse's hoofs, and a bristly mane, extending along the whole of its back.

In 1806, Mr. Michael Adams, of Petersburgh, hearing of the circumstance, repaired to the spot, where, having arrived, he found the skeleton entire, one of the forefeet excepted, though nearly stripped of its flesh. The vertebras, from the head to the os coccygis, one of shoulder blades, the pelvis, and the remaining three extremities, were still held firmly together by the ligature of the joints and by strips of skin and flesh. The head was covered with a dry skin. One of the ears, well preserved, was furnished with a tuft of bristles. These parts could not avoid receiving some injury, during their removal to Petersburgh, a distance of 6875 miles; the eyes, however, are preserved, and the pupil of the left eye is still distinguishable. The pip of the under lip was eaten away, and the upper being destroyed the teeth were exposed. The brain, which was still within the cranium, appeared dry. The parts least damaged, were one of the fore feet and one of the hind; these were still covered with skin, and had the sole attached to them. According to the Tungoose chief the animal was so corpulent and well fed, that its body hung down below the knee joints. It was a male, but had neither tail nor trunk. From the structure

of the os coccygis, however, Mr. Adams is persuaded that it had a thick short tail. Schoumachoff always persisted in asserting, that he never saw any appearance of a proboscis; and it does not appear probable, that his rude draughtsman would have omitted such a striking feature if there had been one. The skin (three-fourths of which is in the possession of Mr Adams) was of a deep grey colour, and covered with redish hair and black bristles. More than 40 lbs weight of them, that had been trodden into the ground by the bears, were collected, and many of them were 2 feet 4 inches long. The head weighs 460lbs; the two horns, each of which is 9½ feet long, weigh 400lbs.; and the entire animal measured 10½ feet high, by 16½ feet long. The tusks are curved in the direction opposite to those of the elephant, bending toward the body of the animal. Mr. Adams adds that he found a great quantity of amber on the shores.

"DINE WITH THE DUKE."

THE late Mr. Samuel Richardson, speaking, in a letter to Mr. Stinstra, of his father, says,

"His skill and ingenuity, and an understanding superior to his business,* with his remarkable integrity of heart and manners, made him personally beloved by several persons of rank, among whom were the DUKE OF MONMOUTH and the first EARL of SHAFTSBURY, both so noted in our English history. Their known favour for him having, on the duke's attempt on the crown, subjected him to be looked on with a jealous eye, notwithstanding he was noted as a quiet inoffensive man, he thought proper, on the decollation of the first-named unhappy nobleman to quit his London business, and to retire into Derbyshire, though to his great detriment; and there I and three other children out of nine were born."

We have quoted this passage for two reasons: first, because an observation occurs upon it, that it is not very likely that a man in his way of life should have so companionable an intimacy with the DUKE OF MONMOUTH and the EARL OF SHAFTSBURY, as to subject him to danger on that account, had he not entered further into their political views; and, secondly, admitting this proposition, to shew, that from the sedulous industry with which the

* That of a joiner.

duke and the earl endeavoured to ingatiate themselves among the lower order of the people, to court their applause, and to become familiar with their habits, the vernacular phrase,

"TO DINE WITH THE DUKE"

is derived.

Toward the close of the reign of Charles, the numerous parties which the Restoration had in some degree repressed began to revive; and although the object of domestic politics was changed, the humours of the people continued the same, and expanded in murmurs, and somtimes in efforts much more energetic. These malcontents were joined by all those who thought that their loyalty and their services had either been negligently passed over, or, according to their own estimation of them, not been rewarded in the manner which their importance merited.* These were further increased by a great number of cavalier officers, who had, many of them, spent fortunes in the service of the monarch, been actively employed, and were, in the end, but very slenderly remunerated.†

These were the men that, when the Duke of Monmouth first began to expand his views, were courted by the Earl of Shaftsbury: but although their wants were great, their integrity and

* The claimants for different services shrunk, in many instances, abashed from the stern integrity of the EARL OF CLARENDON; but when a ministry more relaxed on morals succeeded, became extremely troublesome. The DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM and his friends are said, at one time, to have been almost wholly employed in answering these kind of applicants. Some they paid with *wit*, many with *promises*, and a few obtained more substantial *rewards*: yet all the skill of the ministers could not ward the stigma of *ingratitude* from fixing on the character of the monarch; though it must be observed, that many of the claims were idle, trivial or ridiculous.

Addison seized the hint which his knowledge of the frivolity of many afforded, and has given to these *demands* a humorous turn: one was,

"For having publicly cursed the Protector on a bowling-green;"

another,

"For having abused Sir W. C——, a notorious roundhead," &c. &c.

† These, some of the most valuable of his majesty's subjects, we are sorry to observe, were not treated with that liberality, by the dramatic poets of those times, which their merit and their misfortunes seemed to demand. If any thing could add to the disgust which the want of principle that form so prominent a feature in the character of Dryden has created, it would be his endeavours, in more than one of his plays, to render the poverty which, we fear, was concomitant to *Low Country Soldiers*, and the military principles which he chose to personify, contemptible and obnoxious. Other writers of less genius followed his example, and endeavoured to hold up to ridicule a class of men whom, in the hour of danger, they had thrust forward, and behind whom they had skulled for security.

loyalty were, generally ſpeaking, inflexible: they were therefore received with ſuch coldneſs by the duke, who had a houſe in Pall-mall which overlooked the Park, that if they had met much better company than generally reſorted to it, it was impoſſible they could have repeated their viſits. When the pride of theſe veterans forced them to withdraw themſelves from his table, though they were frequently in want of a dinner, they uſed, perhaps to ſhame him, to aſſemble in the Mall, St James's Park, at the noon-tide hour, where they were accuſtomed to walk up and down till the time arrived when they could with propriety retire to the coffee houſe.

This they uſed ſatirically to call dining with the DUKE OF MONMOUTH: and in proceſs of time the praſe obtained: ſo that to this hour, when a man, for whatſoever reaſon, chooſes to walk the park inſtead of to eat, we ſay he is gone to—DINE WITH THE DUKE.

LORD FALMOUTH.

One anecdote as naturally produces another as a *hen* an *egg*, or an *egg* a *chicken*. Stories, it has been obſerved, are frequently encloſed like a *neſt of boxes*. There are many, we hope, yet alive, who, at the time when the late LORD FALMOUTH was a Mall lounger, muſt remember him: indeed, few that had marked the ſingularity of his morning-dreſs can forget him. This dreſs generally conſiſted of a pair of gaudy-coloured breeches *faded*, a *ſoiled* white waiſtcoat, over which was thrown a looſe great coat, generally brown, but no under-coat did he wear. His hat and wig were concomitant to his drapery, and he always appeared as if he had been walking in a duſty road. In this garb his lordſhip had, one day, ſeated himſelf on a bench in St. Jam s's Park, and was, probably, contemplating the *lovely objects* that flitted before his ſight, when an old gentleman, whoſe appearance immediately announced his profeſſion to be military, and on whoſe countenance diſtreſs was depicted in pretty legible characters, ſeated himſelf by him. The peer and the officer ſoon engaged in converſation, and ſeemed ſo well ſatisfied with each other, that the Horſe Guards clock ſtruck three unnoticed by either. The diſcourſe ſtill continued, till, upon another ſummons from the clock, the officer obſerved, "I ſuppoſe, Sir, like me, you mean to dine with the duke."—"No, Sir," replied the peer, "I do not mean to dine with the duke; a very good dinner waits me at a friend's in this neighbourhood, where I have intereſt ſufficient to introduce you." Few words ſerve to

conclude a bargain of this nature at four o'clock. Lord Falmouth and the officer proceeded to St James's-square, where, if the latter was surprised to be ushered into a magnificient house, he was still more so to find his new acquaintance the master of it. He dined, however, much to his satisfaction. Lord F. was charmed with the elegance of his conversation and manners; and when the hour of separation arrived, he said to him, "Sir, I must hear no more of dining with the duke; his grace shall not take you from me. I must, therefore, insist, that you make this house your own. Whether I am in town or out, a table is always kept for my friends, where a cover shall be daily laid for you; and we shall think ourselves honoured by your company." It is further said, that the officer availed himself of this advantage through life.

THE GHOST ALIVE!

A SINGULAR NARRATIVE OF MARSHAL TURENNE.

FROM LA BELLE ASSEMBLEE; OR, BELL'S COURT AND FASHIONABLE MAGAZINE.

THE celebrated Viscount Turenne, in his earlier youth, was a man of pleasure in the innocent sense of that word; he used to relate with much gaiety a kind of adventure which had occurred to him upon his first introduction into the great world—the court of Louis XIV. We here translate it freely as it is given in a French work of much literary reputation, which has just appeared in Paris, and attracted great attention.

The father of Turenne was persuaded that his son would make his fortune at Paris, but with that kind of blindness not uncommon to parents, he expected this desired event by means every little suited to the character and mind of the young Chevalier. Will it be credited that Turenne was sent to the court of Louis XIV. for the purpose of making his fortune by entering into the Sorbonne!

Accordingly, with ten Louis d'Ors in his pocket, the young Turenne was conducted by his father to the town nearest his paternal chateau, whence the good old gentleman saw his son safely into a provincial stage, and with many blessings left him on his road to Paris.

Turenne, when a few miles on his road, got into conversation with a fellow-passenger.

Turenne himſelf was always noted for his candour and pleaſantry, and the young Chevalier, his fellow paſſenger, ſeemed much of the ſame character. There were no limits to their mutual confidence. Turenne entered into a narrative of his expectations, and his companion, equally communicative, informed Turenne of all the circumſtances of his ſituation.

Turenne learned by this detail that the name of his companion was the Chevalier Dupaty; that he was the ſon of an old citizen of Blois, and was going to Paris on a viſit to a merchant, the old friend of his father, with the purpoſe of marrying the old gentleman's daughter. Old Monſieur Dupaty and the Pariſian merchant had, it ſeems, been educated together, and though ſo ſeparated by the events of their future life that they had ſcarcely ſeen each other for twenty years, they had mutually retained that affectionate remembrance not uncommon in like ſituations. The old merchant, whoſe name is given as Monſieur St. George, had therefore ſent an invitation to Monſieur Dupaty to endeavour to unite their families; expreſſing in the ſame letter what he would give with his daughter, and what he ſhould expect the young Dupaty would bring with him. The letter concluded, that if old Dupaty agreed to the propoſal, the young Chevalier ſhould be ſent with a bag of five hundred crowns, and the nuptials be forthwith concluded.

"Have you never ſeen your intended, Chevalier;" ſaid Turenne.

"Never;" replied the young Dupaty.

"Nor the old gentleman;" rejoined Turenne.

"Never, my friend;" re-added the Chevalier.

"It will be a ſingular union then," ſaid Turenne; "but perhaps theſe things are not ſo much the worſe for being done blindfolded; fortune may chooſe perhaps as well as ourſelves."

In this converſation between the young friends paſſed the whole interval of the journey till their arrival at Paris. It was then agreed between the two companions, that they ſhould ſtop at the ſame inn. But ſcarcely had they reached this inn, and were left alone in their chamber, when a very unexpected incident occurred. The young Dupaty was ſeized with a violent complaint in his bowels. Whether ariſing from the journey, or from any other cauſe, the diſeaſe was ſo violent, and inſtantaneous in its effect, that Turenne had ſcarcely time to call for help before his companion had expired.

There is a help for every thing but death.—Turenne retired to

his bed, and revolved the incidents of the day. Turenne was of an age when the spirit of mischief is supposed to predominate. Turenne rose in the morning, and going to the trunk of the deceased Chevalier, the keys of which Dupaty had given him previous to his unhappy catastrophe, he examined the contents; and taking the letters and the bag containing the five hundred crowns, sallied forth for the house of Monsieur St. George, having given previous orders for the burial of his friend. It may be here necessary to mention, that, by the *then* regulations of Paris, every one was required to be buried within twelve hours after their decease.

On coming to the house of Monsieur St. George, Turenne ordered the porter to announce his arrival to his master.

"Who am I to announce, Sir?" said the porter.

"The Chevalier Dupaty."

The porter had not lived in the family for nothing; he knew the family secrets as well as Monsieur St. George himself. He eagerly, therefore, hastened to announce what he knew to be most agreeable intelligence.

In the meantime Turenne, left by himself in a large parlour, had leisure to look around him; he found himself in one of those houses, or rather palaces, which belong to the higher order of merchants. Every thing bespoke the wealth of its owner. His reverie was interrupted by the entrance of the old gentleman, who approaching in haste, precipitated himself into the arms of Turenne. Turenne returned his embraces with equal warmth. The old gentleman was enraptured at the figure of his intended son in law. He overwhelmed him with family questions, to all of which the candid communication of his deceased friend had enabled Turenne to return most satisfactory answers. Turenne delivered his letters. The old gentleman read them.

"You have brought then," said he, "the five hundred crowns which your father has mentioned in his letter?"

Turenne replied to this interrogatory by putting the bag into the hands of the old gentleman.

"Good, my young friend," replied the worthy Monsieur St. George. "Your father, I perceive, is as much a man of business as myself. You will soon learn that my fortune, and what I shall give my daughter, did not require the addition of five hundred crowns, but I was willing that your father should have some share in the happiness of setting you going. I am a plain man,

young gentleman, your father has done his part, and I ſhall now do mine."

With theſe words he rang a bell; and, upon the entrance of a ſervant, commanded him to ſummon a prieſt by a certain hour in the ſame evening. "In the mean time you ſhall go and ſee my wife and daughter. It is fit that a young man ſhould become acquainted with his wife."

Turenne was accordingly conducted to the drawing-room, and introduced to a matronly woman, and a young girl of great beauty, the wife and daughter of the worthy merchant; who after the ceremony of introduction, left the young Chevalier to recommend himſelf.

In this Turenne ſo effectually ſucceeded, that, by the hour of dinner, the ladies had become more than commonly ſatisfied with their new acquaintance. The good matron looked with pride upon the elegant figure and manly accompliſhments of her intended ſon, and the young lady bluſhed with more meaning, but with equal ſatisfaction.

Turenne equally recommended himſelf during the dinner and deſert. The merchant almoſt croſſed himſelf with ſurprize, how his old friend, the citizen of Blois, who was a proverb of niggardly economy, could have given his ſon ſo brilliant an education.

It was now becoming late; the prieſt was expected. Turenne, upon a ſudden, roſe; aſſumed a look of ſolemnity, and beckoned the merchant to follow him. The merchant, in ſome ſurprize, obeyed.

Turenne deſcended the ſtairs, and entered the ſtreet. The merchant enquired whither he was going? Turenne waved his hand—The merchant, more aſtoniſhed, continued to follow him.

It was the month of December, and therefore, though the hour was eight in the evening, it was foggy and dark as midnight. Turenne, holding the merchant by the arm, inſenſibly led him into the cloiſters of the Monaſtry of the Benedictines; when, ſuddenly ſtopping, "My friend," ſaid he, "it is enough, I have diſcharged that for which it was permitted me to be abſent, and muſt now return. Behold in me the Spirit of the young Chevalier Dupaty. I arrived in Paris at the Hotel de Pont Matre, at ſix o'clock yeſterday evening, and died of the cholic about an hour after my arrival. I need not tell you that my father had entruſted to my care a bag of five hundred crowns. My ſenſes ſurvived my ſpeech,

and made me anxious that as the match could not be concluded from the circumstance of my death, the money might return safe into the hands of my father. I must not declare further the secrets of the grave,—suffice it that the last wish of my life was the first of my death —The permission was granted me.—The thing is done, and the money safe.—I must now return to be buried—This very hour is the time appointed for me to enter the grave—Farewell."

With these words, whilst the merchant was fixed in motionless astonishment, Turenne disappeared, availing himself of the darkness of the night, and an obscure ture in the cloisters.

After some moments of mute surprise, the merchant, rubbing his eyes, looked about him. Turenne, as we have said, had disappeared.—The merchant called,—no one answered. In a word, the merchant became horror struck, and recovered himself only to hurry home and relate the terrible adventure to his wife and daughter.

Terror has quick steps; he soon regained his own door, and knocked for entrance with unusual violence.

Before the door was opened, a cart with trunks came up to it: The merchant demanded from whence it came?

"From the Hotel de Pont Matre."

"From whom there?" demanded the merchant eagerly.

"They are the trunks of the young Chevalier Dupaty," replied the carter.

"And where is the young Chevalier Dupaty?" rejoined the merchant.

"In his grave by this time," replied the carter. "The bell of Notre Dieu was announcing the burial as I left the Inn."

"What, the Chevalier is really dead then;" said the merchant, his hair erecting itself with increased horror.

"Yes," replied the carter, "dead as Adam. He arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, and died within half an hour afterwards."

The merchant's door now opened; he stayed not to ask another question, but rushed up to relate to his wife the circumstance of the apparition.

The story got about Paris, and as Turenne was silent, it was almost generally believed that the young Chevalier Dupaty had appeared to the merchant St. George, as has been related.

THE LAWS OF COMEDY, AND STRICTURES ON THE MODERN COMIC DRAMA.

As comedy is a picture of polished life, the foibles and peculiarities of which it exhibits, character more than action is its object; for it is not conduct and *sufferings* which are here so much regarded, as *sentiment* and manners. But it is required, that, besides consistency and probability, the action be animated and natural, and admit, at least, such extent of intrigue as shall be capable of exciting our hopes and fears. If the concatenation of incidents produce striking and interesting situations, it will serve to display and mark character, which is the chief end of this species of dramatic imitation.

There are two kinds: *comedy of character*, and *comedy of intrigue*: but from the principles we have established, the former is more excellent, since by it the predominant manners and usages of the age in which the scene is laid are marked, and its peculiarities discriminated. It is obvious, that the vices which the moralist reprobates and the historian details are not the objects of this drama, which exposes the foibles, the improprieties, and eccentricities of life.

Obsolete manners, as they do not interest, must form no part of comic exhibition. If he would excite our risibility, the poet should have recourse to existing characters, foibles, and incidents, which, every day passing before us in review, will come recommended in the imitation with a peculiar zest.

While the drama is not permitted to excite the more violent emotions, it should operate most powerfully on the sense of ridicule; and incidents should be selected for eliciting that vein of humour, or those oddities of character, which are best calculated for producing this effect. The caprices and indiscretions of lovers, and of the married state, are the legitimate objects of comedy; and reformation in this important concern of human life is one of the great moral ends it proposes. *Hymen*, then, occupies this drama more than any other divinity, and the maze of inclinations, aversions, and intrigues through which we follow him is both intricate and delightful; for he is always sure to reward us for the solicitude he occasions, and, by a felicitous termination of affairs, to inspire the whole party with hilarity and good humour. A disastrous result, consequently, in comedy is abhorrent to its nature; for the tear which we revere in the sufferings of Melpo-

mene would offend us in the ſportive eccentricity of her laughter-loving ſiſter, Thalia.

Although unity of deſign is a capital beauty in every production of human art, yet the action of comedy muſt be ſo conſtructed as to admit of a double plot; at leaſt this is the caſe in our beſt English comedies: and it muſt be allowed, that a double project is neceſſary to afford buſineſs for occupying the attention, and for giving intereſt to ſuch an extended repreſentation. While the ſubject of this drama is gay, and its characters diſtinguiſhed for their vivacity, it ſhould be ſtrictly obſervant of decorum, otherwiſe it will degenerate into a levity and licentiouſneſs deſtructive at once of amuſement and utility. There are, it muſt be confeſſed, indecencies and improprieties which diſgrace our comic drama: but as this is the abuſe of what is in itſelf truly excellent, and quite adventitious, it can afford no objection againſt comic exhibition, which will always be the favourite entertainment of poliſhed ſociety, and may, under proper regulations, furniſh a ſchool of urbanity and virtue.

As comedy reflects the character of the age, it will neceſſarily be affected by the progreſs of ſociety from a ſtate of barbariſm to refinement. In a rude ſtate, and in the dawn of the arts and ſciences, vulgar wit, low humour, and pointed conceits, will prevail, and a more refined taſte will not be cultivated till a high degree of civilization has beſtowed poliſh, and the free intercourſe of the *ſexes* has introduced *urbanity*. If we eſtimate the moſt refined comedy of Greece by the imitations of Plautus and Terence, and from the moſt poliſhed periods of their hiſtory derive our notions of their manners, we ſhall not be induced to form high ideas of their delicacy and refinement in comic exhibitions. This the unpoliſhed ſtate of ancient manners would not permit; for what poliſh or charm could that ſociety poſſeſs where *women* of decency and virtue were excluded from all parties of pleaſure, and where, conſequently, urbanity and the graces muſt have miſerably languiſhed. The dramas of Plautus and Terence exactly correſpond to this ſtyle of manners. They give us no idea of what we conceive to be eſſential to comedy: I mean, the *genteel* and *elegant* in manners; their firſt-rate females are extremely inſipid, and altogether unacquainted with thoſe qualities of the fancy and underſtanding which give ſuch charms to the converſation of our women of education and faſhion. If there ever be any approach to this refinement, it is tarniſhed by an abandonment of delicacy and principle, which are inſeparable from the love and eſteem inſpired by female beauty and accompliſhments.

The ſtyle of humour and manners in the other ſex is not much ſuperior; a doating father, a prodigal ſon, and a villanous ſlave, paſs before us in unvaried review, and furniſh the entertainment. To theſe are aſſociated a paraſite and pimp, whoſe genius for trick and intrigue is the *acme* of that pleaſure which this drama beſtows. The gods ſometimes deſcend, but not much to their honour: for Plautus makes Jupiter and Mercury ſeduce the wiſe of Amphytrion, and then the jeſt is, when he appears, to make him aſcertain his identity at the expenſe of his honour, which the celeſtials have ſucceſsfully conſpired to violate If variety and the nicer ſhades of character be wanted in ancient portraits, it ſhould be conſidered, that they were drawn before the diviſion of labour had given exiſtence to various deſcriptions of artiſts, whoſe profeſſional habits, ſingularities, and whim, ſupply the modern Thalia with ſuch diverſified materials, that her exhibitions are ever new and ever ſtriking, and in full poſſeſſion of that contraſt which heightens without overcharging the colouring of character, and renders it in a ſupreme degree natural and intereſting

A more advanced ſtate of civilization and ſcience is, perhaps, the ſole advantage which the modern poſſeſſes over the ancient drama; for ſo far as genius is concerned, the conſiſtency and peculiarities of the many ſimple and ſtriking characters which the ancients have exhibited indicate ſuperior powers, and leave us to regret the want of circumſtances propitious for their diſplay, and of more perfect originals for the ſubject of their imitation.

That elegance of execution in this ſpecies of compoſition is very much dependent upon the progreſs of refinement, is obvious from the ſuperiority of Terence's ſtyle and manner to thoſe of Plautus, who, though imitating the ſame originals, lived in a period more rude, and conſequently leſs calculated for the acquiſition and diſplay of ſimilar elegance. From the high poliſh of modern manners, then, the French and Engliſh have eclipſed the ancients in the ſpecimens they have afforded of dramatic imitation. In native humour and exquiſite comic pictures of life, Moliere, perhaps, ſtands at the head of the poets of his own country. In giving decorum to his ſcene, and, at the ſame time, all the charms of wit and ſenſibility, he is certainly unrivalled. Affectation, hypocriſy, vanity, and folly, he has ſucceſsfully held up to public deriſion, and has ſhamed his audience into the acquiſition and diſplay of the oppoſite virtues. Without quaintneſs or conceit, his delineations are natural and lively.

By the dexterous management of little pictureſque circumſtan-

ces, he heightens the oddity of character, and thereby elicits native humour more happily than by a series of more dignified sentiment and incident. In all the productions of the comic drama, are there any, for originality of humour and richness of colouring, to be compared with the *Avare* and *Tartuffe*, and *Femmes Scavantes*, of this inimitable poet? With the advantage of equal, and perhaps superior genius, the English drama is inferior in the observance of decorum, decency, and virtue. Congreve, pre-eminent for wit, repartee, and even just imitation of nature, is, at the same time, reprehensible for loose sentiment, and a libertinism incompatible with the principles of decorum and virtue. But if wit be sported at the expense of delicacy, and the archness of the allusion be thought a sufficient apology for its moral turpitude, then the sensibility so friendly to virtue becomes less keen, and immoral sentiments, set off by merittricious embellishment, will not offend as they did before the purity of the mind came in contact with such contamination.

Vanbrugh, Cibber, and Farquhar, if inferior in wit, are not, in some of their pieces, equally reprehensible in principle; and the Journey to London, the Suspicious Husband, and the Trip to the Jubilee, will always remain specimens of that genteel comedy which, without offending virtue, knows how to please by its vivacity and humour, exquisitely displayed in a rich variety of character, strongly marked, and consistently supported. With the exception of Ranger, the Suspicious Husband is, perhaps, the most perfect comedy that was ever exhibited. To humour, variety, and contrast of character, there are superadded and succession of such brilliant incidents and repartee as to render the whole a *melange* of exquisite gratification. Ranger has the address to make his vices the foils of his virtues; and becomes dangerous in proportion to his power of communicating pleasure. In other respects this character is unexceptionable, and coalesces with the general style of fascinating and innocent manners which adorn the piece.

The comedies of Sir Richard Steele are not of the first water; and we look in vain for vivacity, wit, and humour, amidst a forformal declamation, deficient in character and spirit. His Conscious Lovers, however, from its tender and interesting situations and sentimental cast, has fascinated public attention, and if not for its *humour*, at least for its *pathos*, is entitled to commendation. The early efforts of our comic muse were more vigorous and happy, when Shakspeare and Jonson, in richest colouring, exhibited brilliant traits of character and manners. Creative genius distin-

guished the one, and a well-informed judgment the other; the former is reprehensible for much irregularity, and the latter for a mechanical formality, which, under the epithet *recherche*, the French assign to a style that is forced and affected. If Beaumont and Fletcher display fancy and invention, it is often at the expense of probable incident and natural delineation of character, while, at the same time, there is a *grossierete* in the management of allusion that is destructive of its grace and beauty.

A more refined polish has qualified us for descerning and enjoying superior elegance, and these exhibitions are now exploded as obsolete and uninteresting. Were the execution in the most masterly style, the manners depicted are long since evanescent, and want the charm of existing influence to attach us to their representation. The *existing mode* is always the standard of urbanity: deviations from it will always offend. It is to be remarked, that Plautus appears to us with less of the rust of antiquity than he did to the age of Augustus, because a refinement which was then strongly felt is now evanescent, and any departure from it is not, therefore so easily recognised. Shakspeare, who drew more from general than local nature, is the poet of all ages; and the wit, and humour of Falstaff are relished as much at present as they were when they were first exhibited The Restoration forms an era in our comedy not very favourable to its character, either upon moral or critical principles. The licentious manners of the court necessarily affected this species of composition, and the accomplished rake occupied the stage from the reign of Charles II; to very nearly the commencement of the present.

How much the admiration of a sprightly debauchee was calculated to sanctify and refine public manners, is easy to conceive; and foreigners, who are better judges of this effect than ourselves, have noticed the want of *bienseance* on the English stage, and the immoral tendency of our comic pieces, which give to vice the charms of an attraction that diminish or extinguish the virtuous indignation it should always inspire. The corruption of manners in the capital is, by French writers, imputed to the licentious character of our comedy, which, unlike that of any other country, confounds vice and gayity, and admits of indelicacy if set off with the decoration of wit and the sprightliness of repartee. Dryden led the way, and like another Helen fired another Troy. He attempted to embellish, by the fascination of his poetry, this fashionable licentiousness, but, happily for the interests of virtue, he has not been successful.

Dr. Johnson has pronounced his comedy to be devoid of original humour or peculiarity of character, nicely distinguished, and diligently pursued; and any mirth it excites will be found to arise from incidents and circumstances, artifices and surprises and from jests of action rather than the sentiment. Sir John Vanburgh, with spirit, wit, and ease, is highly censurable for want of delicacy; and his Provoked Wife and Relapse have such immoral tendency as should explode them from the stage for ever. The indelicacy of Farquhar is not so gross as that of Vanburgh, but, with all his ease and *vis comica*, he has enough of it to render several of his pieces very exceptionable: and it is only by such comparison that he is tolerable. It is this abandonment of decorum that has induced M. Diderot to represent the English comedy *sans mœurs et sans gout*, and to have excited in Lord Kaimes an indignant disapprobation of what he considered to be injurious to the interests of virtue and the honour of his country. This licentious strain of our comedy has given place to a purer and more correct manner, in imitation of the French *la comedie larmoyante*, or tender and sentimental comedy. Dr. Blair has justly observed, that this species of comedy is not *novel*, since Terence, in imitation of Menander, cultivated it with success; and will not sentimental and pathetic exhibition, originating in important and well-woven incident, always affect?

The production of mirth is not, certainly, the sole result of comedy; if it were, its incessant recurrence would become insipid, and something more solemn would be wanted to give a zest even to what is, in its own nature, amusing and sportive. Hence, according to Horace, the necessity, of blending the *utile* with the *dulce*; and, to carry the principle higher, pain itself seems necessary to give to pleasure its most poignant charm. No good, however, is perfectly pure and unmixed; and such is the imperfection of our nature, or the original constitution of things, that contrariety is the result of extremes; and that to obtain one species of excellence, another must be omitted or sacrificed. A superlative degree of beauty is incompatible with sublimity; immense tenacity of memory with brilliancy of imagination; propriety with humour; and, agreeably to this predominant principle, the acquisition of decorum to the existing drama is at the expense of wit, spirit, and fancy. Our later pieces are so tame, flat, and *jejune*, as not to have one distinguishing ingredient of comic composition; and yet there is no dearth of originals in vice or folly; but the eye in a fine phrenzy rolling is wanted to paint them.

Europe has been convulsed with hostility, and ideas of aggrandisement or self-preservation have absorbed public feeling and attention, to the exclusion of every thing connected with the imitation of the *ludicrous*, the *ridiculous*, and the *sportive* in manners. The gloom of empire must extend its shade to all the imitative arts; the sound of the trumpet, and not the symphony of the violin, becomes the tented field; and the image of Mars, and not of Venus and the Graces, will be every where exhibited. Of our later comedies, those anterior to the French revolution possess greater comic excellence than any that have succeeded them; for who, in this comparison, will hesitate to give the preference to the productions of Goldsmith, Cumberland, Burgoyne, Sheridan, and Colman? The West Indian of the second occupies a distinguished place on the lists of comic fame: the *dramatis personæ* are numerous, delineated with spirit, and admirably supported and contrasted: the characters of Flaherty and Lady Rusport are highly comic and interesting. What domestic circle is, there of equal merit to that of the Dudleys, whose propriety and fortitude in the sickening moments of adversity claim esteem and excite approbation. Miss Rusport is a model of female excellence, in whom the powers of the understanding conspire with those of the heart to render her irresistible.

The West Indian has the volatility of the climate where "sultry suns roll fiery o'er the head;" but the humane sympathies predominate, and produce a strain of conduct worthy of esteem and imitation. The Graces give decorum and dignity to the scene, and the sentiment which is sported enhances the piece. Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer* and Burgoyne's *Heiress* are replete with refined sentiment and elegant diction, with character happily contrasted, and with fashionable levities most humorously displayed. The School for Scandal of Sheridan unites all the charms of the comic scene; and never was Thalia more potently charming. To particularise beauties would be endless; the whole scenic movement is elegant and enchanting. Without disparagement to recent efforts, the comic effusions of Holcroft and Cherry are feeble and languid, when put in competition with the exertions of brilliant portraiture which have been just now noticed. Correspondent to these dramatic compositions of our own country are those of France, which, on the plan of sentimental comedy, are in possession of high eclat.

Of this discription are *Melanide* and *Prejuge a la Mode*, of *La Chaussee*; the *Pere de Famille*, of *Diderot*; the *Cénie*, of Mad. *Graf-*

ſigny; and the *Nanine* and *l'Enfant Prodigue*, of *Voltaire*. When this new ſpecies of comedy was introduced in France, it was conſidered as ſpurious, becauſe it neither produced the convulſive laughter of Thalia, nor the ſympathetic ſigh of her ſiſter Melpomene. But between ſuch oppoſite extremes is there not an allowable medium, where pathos and wit, humour and ſentiment, may happily coaleſce, and be ſuſceptible of the moſt enchanting exhibition that can gratify the taſte and fancy of a cultivated mind? This medium is the ſphere in which polite life moves; and why this charming aſpect of it ſhould not be caught by the comic pencil, and exhibited in appropriate colouring, I am at a loſs to diſcover; and I ſhall not heſitate to ſcout that faſtidious criticiſm which would exclude ſuch a refined ſpecies of entertainment from the court of Thalia.

Voltaire is decidedly in favour of this innovation; and I have elucidated the principle upon which his authority and the practice it ſanctions are founded. It is a proof of high and genuine refinement, when the public taſte is ſo correct as to reject indelicate ſentiment, notwithſtanding the blandiſhment of its decoration; and the preſent age has a claim to this honourable diſtinction, when pieces with the merit of originality, or an attractive varniſh which gives them the appearance of ſuch, are diſcarded for their immoral tendancy, as in the caſe in the *Monk of Lewis*, and in the once admired ſketches of the Shandean pencil, which have at laſt excited the reprobation to which they are entitled. The progreſs of refinement in Greece was apparent, in exploding the licentious buffoonery of Ariſtophanes for the delicate and ſentimental ſtyle of Menander, who is the father of pathetic comedy, and of refinement both in the diction and manners peculiar to this ſpecies of drama.

I diſmiſs theſe ſtrictures with this notice on the diction of comedy, that, in the tone of polite converſation, it ſhould neither be inflated nor depreſſed; ſprightly without affectation, and elegant without elaboration; maintaining a reſpectable diſtance from groſs or mean expreſſion, but with appropriate ſelection, employing, at the ſame time, a familiarity of phraſe that will at once give eaſe and dignity to converſation, and, while it pleaſes with its ſimplicity, will alſo charm with its ornament. When this elegant medium of ſtyle is attained in our Engliſh comedy, it is exquiſite; but the extremes are more frequently exhibited, and produce the diguſt that is attendant on incongruity. Our lateſt pieces diſcover none of the charms of eaſy, genteel, and unaffected dialogue; but

flippancy and pertness, with an affected and misplaced wit, bordering on dullness and formality, seem to be the rage; and, till more elevated genius and more propitious times conspire in producing a renovation of our comic drama, Thalia will appear without those graces which, in her better fortunes, she with so much success displayed.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

REPORT *of the* TRANSACTIONS *of the* MATHEMATICAL CLASS *of the* INSTITUTE, *for the last* HALF YEAR. *By* M. DELAMBRE, SECRETARY *to the* INSTITUTE.

THE class is acquainted with how much success M. Laplace has subjected to analysis the phenomina of capillary tubes; a subject the elucidation of which many distinguished philosophers and geometricians had attempted in vain. This analysis furnished him with an explanation of these singular phenomena. It was long ago remarked, that two bodies swimming on the fluid, which rises or sinks around them, approach each other, and unite by an accelerated motion; but they are more frequently repelled, if the fluid, which rises around the one, sinks about the other, and in this case, if we suitably diminish the distance, attraction may be observed to succeed to repulsion. These surprising phenomena long since attracted the attention of philosophers.

Amontons, a hundred years ago, had endeavoured to explain them; but M. Monge, in the Memoir of the Academy of Sciences, for 1787, has demonstrated the insufficiency, and even the inaccuracy of the principles of that philosopher. This memoir contains many philosophical observations and interesting experiments. Lastly, M. Laplace has submitted all these effects to the same analysis, from which he had deduced the phenomena of capillary attraction. He proves that, if two parallel planes have their inferior parts dipped into a fluid, their internal and external surfaces support a pressure, of which he gives the analytical expression. We may conceive that, if the external be superior to the internal pressure, the two planes must approach, and in the contrary case recede from, each other.

M. Laplace, we are informed, explains in detail the circumstances which give birth to all these phenomena, the limits which separate them, and the point where repulsion changes into an apparent attraction, and combines the whole in two general theorems,

or algebraical formulæ, wherein we readily perceive the whole of his doctrine, of which all that precedes is only the tranſlation into common language.

The memoir concludes with an experiment, made with much care, by M. Hauy. A ſquare ſheet of laminated talc was ſuſpended by a very looſe thread, ſo that its lower part was immerced in water. In this ſtate, when he plunged into the ſame fluid, and at a little diſtance, the inferior part of a parallelopiped of ivory, in a vertical ſituation, and parallel to the ſquare of talc, a ſenſible repulſion was immediately obſervable; but, on diminiſhing this diſtance, the repulſion ceaſed by degrees, and gave place to an attraction which, by an accelerated motion, carried the talc toward the parallelopiped, and brought it ſpeedily into contact with it. This experiment, ſeveral times repeated with different modifications, conſtantly gave the reſult indicated by the theory.

In another memoir, continues the reporter, M. Laplace has propoſed to ſubject to the ſame analyſis the phenomena of the adheſion of bodies to the ſurface of fluids. When we apply a diſc of glaſs on the ſurface of water at reſt in a veſſel of great extent, we experience, in detaching it, a reſiſtance, ſo much more conſiderable, as the ſurface of the diſc is greater. On levating the diſc, we raiſe up, at the ſame time above the fluid contained in the veſſel, a column of this fluid. If we continue to elevate the diſc, the column is lengthened; but, a period arrives, when its weight becoming ſuperior to the adheſion, it is detached, and falls down. The weight of this column, when it is about to fall, indicates the proportion of of the reſiſtence to be overcome, in order to detach the diſc, the analytical expreſſion of which is given by M. Laplace.

When the fluid is of a nature to ſink inſtead of riſing in the capillary tube, the column ſupported aſſumes the form of a kind of truncated cone; in this caſe, the analytical expreſſion changes and includes an additional element, that is, the angle, which the ſurface of the cone forms with the diſc of the glaſs.

The firſt formula, compared with the experiments of Meſſrs. Hauy and Achard, gives $\frac{}{75}$ nearly the weight of the obſerved column.

The ſecond has not yet been compared, becauſe it includes an angle, which obſervers have hitherto neglected to conſider; and of which it was equally difficult to foreſee the importance, and to aſcertain the proportion.

If we place horizontally, one over the other, two diſcs of glaſs, leaving between them a very thin ſtratum of water, the two diſcs adhere together with a conſiderable force. M. Laplace gives on

his occasion a formula, by which he finds the force of adherence somewhat less than two-thirds of that which M. Guyton had found by experiments. This difference doubtless depends on the very nice valuation of the interval which separates the discs, or perhaps the inequalities of their surfaces, which it is difficult to render perfectly smooth.

The same theory indicates a correction in the well known hydrostatical principles discovered by Archimedes, respecting the diminution of weight which a body experiences when dipt into a liquid. This diminution cannot be estimated merely by the weight of a volume of fluid equal to the part of the body situated above the level. We must likewise add to it the weight of the fluid removed by the capillary action, if the body is not of a nature to become moist; but if, on the contrary, it became moistened, we must subtract from it the weight of the volume raised up by the capillary action. M. Monge, in the Memoirs already cited, had considered the first part of this theorem as a thing perfectly evident. M. Laplace enters here into a rigorous demonstration of its truth, subjoining this reflection, that what relates to the capillary action wholly disappears, when a body is completely immersed in a fluid beneath its level.

To complete the explanation of capillary effects, M. Laplace considers, lastly, the curious phenomena which equal and very thin cylinders of steel exhibit when they swim on the surface of a fluid. In whatever we bring them into contact, they are not slow, after several oscillations, to unite throughout their length, as if they formed only one plate. These oscillations, being determined by analysis it might be wished, that they should be observed with great accuracy, in order to compare them with their analytical expression. These comparisons, observes the author, are the touchstone of the theories; but in order that the proof may be reckoned complete, it is not sufficient, that the formulæ vaguely indicate the effects, which proceed from given circumstances; it is moreover necessary, that they determine their exact quantities. M. Laplace is about, we are informed by M. Delambre, to publish an interesting addition to this theory.

M. Roswag, of Strasburg, presented in 1784, to the Board of Commerce a kind of *gauze* made of *iron* wire for which he received a premium, and the loom, which he had invented for its fabrication, was deposited in the cabinet of machines, at Vaucanson.

In imitation of this fabric, M. Rochon produced others in 1799.

which he varnished with a transparent glue, in order to substitute them for horn in the lanterns aboard ships of war.

He is also of opinion, that this species of gauze covered with a thin coating of plaster might protect ships and buildings ashore from fire, or at least serve to render such a calamity less frequent, and less destructive.

These fabrics might in short prove extremely useful for theatrical decorations, which are so liable to take fire; the only inconveniency attending their adoption, for such purposes, would be their want of flexibility; but M. Rochon, we learn from the present report, does not despair of discovering, by the aid of chemistry, a remedy for this imperfection; and it was chiefly with the view of obtaining the assistance of his learned associates, and calling the attention of chimists and naturalists to this subject, that he was induced to read the memoir, of which M. Delambre has given the account.

An eclipse of the sun is a phenomenon equally useful in order to verify astronomical tables, and to determine geographical longitudes; it is one besides which of all others attracts most the attention of observers. M. Lalande, in conformity to a practice he had followed, for more than fifty years, calculated all the observations he could collect, respecting that of 1806. The intervention of clouds concealed it from the view of the astronomers of Paris, but it was observed in several parts of France, Germany, Holland, and Italy. It was in America, however, where it must have been most interesting, since it was total at Boston and Albany. At Kinderhook, near this last city, M. Ferrers observed it with every excellent instruments. According to him, the conjunction took place at 11h. 45 33. M. Lalande found exactly the same, and as it was known by other observations, that it happened at Paris, at 4h. 30 6, the difference of longitude is therefore 7h. 15 27.

The same eclipse was also observed at Albany, but at the instant of returning light the observer happened not to have his eye applied to the glass; and though this phenomenon appears to be of a nature to be equally well observed by the naked eyes, it yet should seem, that he had been some seconds too late.

A curious remark of M. Ferrers is, that the disc of the moon appeared enlightened a few seconds before the end of the total eclipse, which he considers as an effect of the *moon's atmosphere.*

The obscurity was not so great as might have been supposed; he saw only six principal stars or planets. A luminious ring from 45 to 50', which surrounded the sun, in some degree lessened the darkness.

From a comparison of this total eclipse with some annular eclipses formerly observed, M. Lalande is of opinion, that the irradiation of the sun is at 2" and that it is necessary to add 1" to the semi diameter of the moon, which he had determined by direct observations made at the time of the full moon.

Several astronomers are of opinion, that the sun is not immoveably fixed in a single point of space. M. Lalande, from the common motion of rotation, which is generally admitted, supposed that it might possess a motion of translation. This, which he threw out as a mere conjecture, Dr. Herschel has undertaken to prove by observations; he appears even to be confident that he could determine the point of the heavens, towards which the sun advances with all his planetary train. M. Prevot, a member of the academy of Petersburgh had drawn the same conclusion; but M. de Sejour, having treated the question analytically, was of opinion, that it cannot be resolved when considered in all its extent, which has led Dr Herschel again to resume the subject in the Philosophical Transactions for 1805.

If the motions that are remarked in several stars are only apparent, and produced by the movement of the sun itself, which approaches some while it recedes from those on the opposite side of the heavens, all these apparent motions would be parallel between themselves, and to the motion of the sun. These motions are very slow, and so far as they have been hitherto observed form only small arcs; but if we prolong them in idea, they must form large circles, which will intersect each other at the same point of the heavens, and this point must be that, towards which all the planetary system tends. The well known motions of two stars are sufficient to determine this point, if the observations be accurate, and the principles just. Two other stars would lead to the same conclusion as the first, and the same consequence will be confirmed by all the other stars that can be observed in pairs. Dr. Herschel undertook to observe in this way the most brilliant stars in the Catalogue of Maskelyne. The results of these labours are not, however, sufficiently decisive to establish the motion of the sun, and the immobility of the stars; it should rather seem, that they have each a distinct motion, and without admitting this supposition, M, Sejour is of opinion that the problem cannot be solved. Notwithstanding this decision. M. Burckhardt has submitted it anew to the strictest analysis. His formulæ are more commodious, and more susceptible of aplication than those of M. de Sejour, and much less complex than the trigonometrical caculation of Dr. Herschel. He has, with great propriety, rejected the distances of the stars

which appear, and are really one of the elements of that calculation, and which will probly always remain unknown to us. If the ſun alone move, we may in time, and by accurate obſervations diſcover this motion with preciſion; but if the ſtars have alſo a motion, the ſeparation of the unknown will be impoſſible, and hence much embarraſſment will reſult to future aſtronomers, if the obſervation ſhould be interrupted for ſome ages, and if, after a period of barbariſm aſtronomers ſhould be inclined on the revival of the ſciences to calculate anew the motions of the celeſtial bodies, by the compariſon of their obſervations with ours. But, even on this ſuppoſition, which is happily very improbable, it only follows, that the obſervations made during the eighteenth century would appear a little leſs preciſe, which could not, however, render them of ſo little value as the very limited number of rude obſervations handed down by the Greeks, have been to us.

The problem of diſcovering the wheelwork neceſſary to repreſent the planetary motions has been reſolved, in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, by M. Hughens, by continued fractions which poſſeſs the advantage of furniſhing approximate valuations, always expreſſed by the ſmalleſt poſſible numbers, in the different degrees of approximation to which we may judge proper to carry them. But this method cannot always be adopted by artiſts, who conſtruct orreries. M. Burckhardt has therefore pointed out calculations more eaſy and ſufficiently exact for practical purpoſes. But the moſt important part of his labours, according to M. Delambre, conſiſts in the advice which he offers them to abſtain from all thoſe reſearches which can neither be uſeful to themſelves, nor productive of any real utility to ſcience. The moſt perfect machine muſt always repreſent with leſs preciſion the motions of the planets than the moſt indifferent ephemeris. An artiſt poſſeſſed of ordinary talents can only, after a vaſt expenſe of labour and time, produce a very imperfect work, for which it will be impoſſible to find a purchaſer; but ſhould he even evince extraordinary capacity, however we may be led to admire the reſources of his genius and art, we muſt ſtill regret, that they have been waſted on ſuch an unproductive undertaking. His *planetarium*, or orrery, will be at a price above the reach of individuals, and governments muſt perceive that they can make a much more uſeful diſtribution of the rewards appropriated to induſtry. It cannot then be too warmly inculcated on artiſts to avoid ſuch ruinous projects, and leave them to the rich amateur who poſſeſſing a taſte and talents for ſuch employments, purſues them merely for his own amuſement, without

the hope or expectation of emolument. Orreries, besides, are not well calculated for instruction, as they afford but a very imperfect representation of the solar system. They display very nearly their different motions in proportions to each other, but neither exhibit the size nor distances of the celestial bodies. All the machinery which we conceal, only gives a very false idea of the simple means employed by nature.

M. Delambre next proceeds to notice, in conformity to the intimation formerly given, the report of the commissioners, respecting the most curious and important inventions, which have been presented to the Institute by learned foreigners. The report of M. Carnot, concerning the machine invented by Messrs. Nieps, to which they have given the name of *Pyréolophora*, claims the first notice.

Their intention was to produce a machine of equal power with a steam engine, and which would not require such a great consumption of fuel.

In order to form some idea how the sudden dilation of the air is produced, as well as the model of its action, we must suppose to ourselves a copper recipient firmly attached to a horizontal table. To one of the sides is fitted a tube, through which a mass of air is impelled into the recipient. In its course this air meets with some particles of combustible matter, that it projects upon a flame, with which it enters into ignition. The inflamed matter penetrating into the recipient dilates the air in it with great force, which exerts its action against its sides, pushing before it a piston, which enters into a second tube adapted to the other side. This piston impels forward a column of water, or any other body exposed to its action, after which it resumes its place, and the machine recovers its original position, continuing to act successively in the same manner, and all these effects are produced in 5".

In an experiment made by the inventors, a boat loaded with 9 quintals, and presenting to the water a prow of 36 square decimetres, 6 feet square, ascended the Saone with a velocity double that of the current.

In another exeriment made by the commissioners, the pressure exerted on a piston of 22 centimetres, 3 square inches, held in equilibrium a weight of 57 kilogrammes; the internal capacity was 418 centiments, 21 inches, and the consumption of fuel was only 32 centigrammes, 6 grains.

The inventors propose to bring this machine to still greater perfection; but even in its present state, the violent successions of

the machine, the motion which it communicates to the body on which it rests, in short, the rapidity of the movements, affords a sufficient proof of the intensity and impetuosity of this new moving power; and from which the most advantageous consequences may be expected, when repeated experiments shall have brought it to that degree of perfection of which it is susceptible.

Such is the opinion of the commissioners, and the class, we are informed by M. Delambre, has ordered the report to be inserted without any abridgement in the historical part of their memoirs, in order to preserve the recollection, and the date of an invention, which bids fair to produce such important consequences, both in a physical and economical point of view.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GRAND JURYMEN.

BY *a late* FOREMAN *of the* GRAND JURY *for* MIDDLESEX.

1. A GRAND jury is one of the most ancient and respectable tribunals known to the constitution of this kingdom, and its members are usually gentlemen of the highest consequence, and best figure in the county. A knowledge of the duties and powers of a grand juryman is absolutely necessary to every gentleman in the kingdom, because his own property, his liberty, and his life, depend upon maintaining in its legal force this branch of trial by jury. *Blackstone, book iii. chap.* 23.

2. Their *foreman* is to be chosen by themselves, and any attempt on the part of the court, or sheriff, to nominate him, or swear him in as such, should be resisted. In Middlesex, it is usual to choose a foreman in the grand jury room, after which, the members, with him at their head, present themselves in court to be sworn in.

3. The grand jury ought to be composed of twenty-three persons, but the business frequently proceeds although that number are not present, the foreman taking care that no bill is found unless supported by the votes of TWELVE of the jurmen. *Blackstone b. iv. chap* 23, *sec.* 2.

4. As it is the express object of a grand jury to decide whether there is any matter of accusation against the party accused, or whether he ought to be put on his defence, they are competent to decide finally and totally on all the parts of the charge, both as to fact and intention. *Stat.* 29 *Eliz.* 3 *Cap.* 4 *and* 42. *Eliz.* 3 *Cap.* 3. They stand in the situation of umpires beween the accuser and the accused, and are thus able at all times to protect the weak

against the strong. This uncontrolled and important power of a grand jury constitutes one of the chief glories of the constitution of England, and is a grand bulwark of the liberties of the people.

5. A grand jury ought to be thoroughly and completely satisfied of the truth of all the parts of an indictment before they find it, and ought never to be influenced by remote probabilities. It is a very serious and solemn matter for a person to be placed on his trial at the bar of a court of justice; and as the grand jury hear evidence only on the side of the prosecution, the whole case ought to be CLEARLY and UNQUESTIONABLY made out by the prosecutor to justify them in finding a *true bill.*

6. To find a bill, *twelve* at least of the grand jury must agree that the evidence is COMPLETE and SATISFACTORY. *Cro. Eliz.* 654. *Hob.* 248 2 *Inst* 387. 3 *Inst.* 30. When this is the case, the words, "A TRUE BILL," are to be indorsed on the back of the indictment; but when twelve do not hold up their hands, the words, "NOT FOUND" are to be endorsed by the foreman. It is usual to put the question only in the affirmative, and if the shew of hands is less than twelve, the bill is instantly endorsed, "NOT FOUND."

7. No person not of the grand Jury, no barrister, attorney, clerk of the court, or other person, can be present during the deliberations and decisions of the grand jury; but it is sometimes usual for a deputation of the jury to consult the court on any point of law.

8. When two or more persons are included in the same bill, the names of each ought to be mentioned aloud in their turn, by the foreman, because some may be guilty, and others innocent.

9. In an indictment for stealing, if the crime is not proved against the thief, the accessary must be acquitted as matter of course, because if there be no thief, there can be no receiver.

10. For the dispatch of business, and the convenience of witnesses, all bills against the same person ought to be the subject of uninterrupted decision; and for the same and other reasons, a list of the bills *found* and *not found* should, from time to time, or as often as reported to the court, be affixed on the outside of the door of the grand jury chamber, or in some other conspicuous place, and be signed by the foreman.

11. The state of the several prisons, the malversation of the jailors and turnkeys, the conduct of magistrates, all gross and scandalous abuses, acts of public oppression, and all public nuisances, within the county, are proper objects for the enquiry, examination, and presentment of a grand jury.

12. One of the grand jury ought to sit at the right hand of the foreman, and assist him in reading the indictments. Gentlemen who require to be absent, usually consult the foreman, and obtain his consent.

TEA.

A taste for TEA, more especially in some constitutions ought to be cultivated and patronized, rather than discouraged and condemned. It has a tendency to preclude the more prevalent, and certainly more mischievous and malignant passion, for vinous or spirituous stimulation.

Many persons remarkable for longevity have been known regularly to indulge in the use of tea. It produces an artificial and merely temporary excitement. But it is not an ordinary and vulgar intoxication. *It is an intellectual and cloudless inebriety.* Tea excites the faculties without diming their lustre.

It removes the film from an eye that may have been obscured by grosser and more stupifying intemperance, and increases the susceptibility to the true refinement of social and sentimental, or purely literary enjoyments.

Different is both the immediate and ultimate effect of alcohol in any of its various, but perhaps almost equally obnoxious modifications.

By debauchery, the helplessness of infancy is brought almost in contact with the imbecility of age; so as to leave scarcely any interval for that period of manly maturity, of mental and corporeal vigour, which principally constitute the value, and exhibit the dignity of human nature.

The sun of life, instead of compleating the convexity of its course, almost immediately after the first shew of its light, relapses beneath the verge of the horizon.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL.

SIR,

As you was so good as to publish for general information the Remarks that I sent you last month, relative to the correct situation of the Shoal in the Carrimatta Passage on which the ship General Wellesley struck, I now send you some remarks on what is now considered, by those that know it, the best passage from the ChinaSea thro' the Straits of Balabac, no instructions for which I have met with and is much to be preferred to what is called Dodwall's passage. I shall begin with noticing, that as I have often

gone this paſſage and have paſſed thro' the Chain of ſhoals lying to the weſtward, of theſe ſtraits, ſix different times, and by different channels, ſteering to the eaſtward in the latitude of 6° 38' north, which is nearly mid channel between the Britannic Shoal and Queen Charlotte Rocks I believe, (both of which are viſible above water, ſhould you near them) until I either ſaw the high land of Keeney Balloo, on Borneo, (which is frequently to be ſeen at 30 leagues diſtance) ſtruck ſoundings, or by chron. or obſn. was certain of being to the latitude of the two beforementioned Shoals, when I would ſhape my courſe for the North W. end of Balambagan which is the entrance of the Straits. The paſſage that I recommend is between the North ends of Balambagan and Banguey to the Southward, and an extenſive reef to the Northward which is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by the bright green water on it, keeping at equal diſtance from the iſlands and reef if a fair wind and the courſe nearly about E. S. E. If obliged to turn thro', be cautious how you approach the Banguey ſide, as from that iſland a coral reef ſtretches a conſiderable way out, but the Reef to the Northward is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by its vivid green colour —There is a Bank of very white ſand nearly in the middle of the Straits, the leaſt water I ever found on it was $5\frac{1}{2}$ fathom the bottom plain to be ſeen. You ſhoal gradually on it and deepen quickly off it, ſtanding to the Eaſtward. As you proceed thro' you will perceive to the Northward of the Reef the little Iſles of Mangſee or Salinſengus which are ſurrounded with Reefs,—And when abreaſt of the North end of Banguey you will perceive off its N.E. end ſeveral Iſlots which you muſt leave to the Southward of you, and as you approach them keep a good look out for a very ſmall white dry ſand bank lying cloſe to the Iſlots, which leave alſo, on your ſtarboard hand, or to the ſouthward of you—when abreaſt of the ſand bank—you will deepen your water very faſt and are clear of theſe Straits. There is anchorage at various depths all thro' this paſſage, and in caſe of blowing hard from the S. W. as was the caſe at the time the ſhips Anſtrutner and Thornhill were loſt, I would run cloſe in, under the N. E. end of Balanbangan, if obliged to anchor for the night, where you find good ſhelter which is not to be found in Dodwell's paſſage, and which is beſides full of alarming overfalls; for navigating further to the eaſtward conſult Dalrymple's charts, and memoir on the ooloo Seas, &c. &c. &c.

I am, SIR,

MADRAS, *Auguſt* 4, 1808.

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

A. WALLACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL,

SIR,

As a part of your Journal has been devoted to the admiſſion of claſſical ſubjects, I have been induced to ſend you a literal tranſlation of Virgil's Deſcription of the Shield of Æneas. It may be doubted whether any part of the Æneid diſplays greater deſcriptive ability, or a more inſinuating addreſs, than this beautiful epiſode. The compliment to Auguſtus is not ſo laboured and artificial as that prefixed to the third book of the Georgics, which has met with ſuch warm approbation from the late learned Biſhop of Worceſter. And with reſpect to the powers of deſcription exhibited throughout the whole, I know of no part of the Æneid in which ſo much is effected in ſo ſmall a ſpace. As the Poet is deſcribing a piece of exquiſite art of workmanſhip, ſo we may obſerve that all the circumſtances ſelected are of a *picturesque* character, and ſuch as would be the leading ideas of a painter who attempted the ſame ſubject. If we compare it with Taſſo's deſcription of a ſhield preſented to Rinaldo by the hermit, we are enabled inſtantly to eſtimate the difficulty of ſuch epiſodes, and to perceive the great ſuperiority of Virgil's genius. I will not now detain the reader by any further obſervations; though at a future period I may perhaps enter fully on a ſurvey of the comparative merits of all the deſcriptions of a ſingular nature, in Homer, Heſiod, Monnus, Statius, Silius, Italicus, Taſſo, Arioſto, and Fenelon.

THE SHIELD OF ÆNEAS.

Virg. Æn. l. 8, l. 608.

"VEIL'D in a ſilv'ry cloud, the Cyprian queen
Glides down to earth. Her godlike ſon, retir'd
In ſome lone vale, and near a ſhaded ſtream,
She from afar beheld, and meeting hail'd.
Lo! Here, my ſon, the promis'd gifts I bring
Wrought by my conſort's art. Fear not with theſe
Fierce Turnus or the proud Laurentian hoſt
To challenge to the fight." She ſaid, and claſp'd
The hero to her breaſt. The glitt'ring arms
Diſpos'd beneath a fronting oak, with joy
Æneas views the gift divine, and ſcans

With curious eye each well-conſtructed part.
Nor thus content to gaze, the creſted helm,
Which flam'd aloft, he handles and reviews;
Lifts the deſtructive ſword, and brazen mail,
Which, like the azure cloud, that glows from far,
Ting'd by the ſun's laſt rays, ſhone red as blood;
Nor leſs the plated greaves, and iron ſpear,
And ſhield, that things ineffable diſplay'd.

Here the prophetic artiſt, ſkill'd in times
As yet untold the Heſperian ſtory grav'd,
There the long race of young Intlus' blood,
And all their wars in order grac'd the ſhield.
In Mar's green cave the parent wolf was ſeen
To lick the fearleſs babes. They at her teat
Lay ſportive! while, with neck ſtretch'd back, the dam
Alternate fondles each; and with her tongue
Faſhions their pliant limbs. Near theſe was Rome,
And from the crouded Circus rudely torn
The Sabine maids, whoſe wrongs once more to arms
Rouſe the ſtern Cures, and their ancient king,
At length their rage appeas'd, at Jove's high ſhrine
The well-arm'd monarchs ſtood. In either hand
A fed'ral goblet ſhone. The victim ſlain
Confirm'd the plighted league. Not far remov'd,
Impetuous chariots piecemeal dragg'd the corſe
Of perjur'd Metius, whoſe torn-limbs bedew
The foreſt brambles, that 'neath Tallus' car
Irriguous bluſh, and drop with human gore.

There baniſh'd Tarquin's cauſe the Tuſcan king
Eſpouſing laid diſtreſsful ſiege to Rome.
To arms her gen'rous ſons indignant ruſh
In freedom's holy cauſe. The artiſt God
Well had the Prince's rage, and threat'ning mien
Pourtray'd while Cocles dares the bridge deſtroy,
And liberated Clelia tempts the ſtream,
Manlius aloft, the Capitol his care,
Stood near Jove's temple; laſt reſort of Rome.

Here from the gilded porch the ſilver bird
Proclaim'd aloud the Gauls' obſcure approach.
They climbing ſilent up the thorny paſs
Had reach'd the brow, befriended by the night,
And now the conquer'd fortreſs ſeemed their own.
Their ſaffron hair, and garments ſtrip'd with gold,
The ſhield diſplay'd. Around their milk-white necks
The golden necklace hung. Marching ſecure
Behind an ample ſhield, an Alpine ſpear
Proudly they brandiſh high in either hand.

Hard bye, the dancing Salii ſeem'd to move
And naked prieſts of Pan, with Flamens grave,
Whoſe heads a fleece begirds, and on whoſe arms,
Th'ancillia ſhone, from realms immortal dropt.
Thro' the throng'd ſtreets the modeſt matrons paſs'd,
And in ſoft cars their pomp myſterious held.
Far hence remov'd, th' infernal regions gap'd,
The ſeats profound of Tartarus' God. Here crimes
Aveng'd in hell the wondrous ſhield expos'd.
And Catiline, from nodding cliff on high
Suſpended, felt the ruthleſs Furies' ire.
Apart the juſt poſs'd their peaceful ſeat,
While Cato gave the bleſt aſſembly law.

The ſea with golden ſurface raging wide
Lifted its hoary billows near: and round
The dolphin's ſilv'ry hordes with ſweepy tails
Skim o'er the liquid plain, or cleave the flood.
In centre of the ſhield the brazen fleets
Were ſeen in battle near the Actian point:
There might the eye regard with dread array
Leucate glowing, and the golden waves
Refulgent heave their troubled heads in air:
And Cæſar, on the crouded poop ſublime,
(While ſenate, people, gods attend his courſe,)
Leading his country to the fight; his brows
Auguſt beam ſacred fires; whilſt o'er his head
The Julian Star its happy influence pours:

There, favor'd by the winds, and heav'n benign,
Agrippa fiercely brave, th' embattled foe;
The warrior's temples ſhone with naval crown,
Illuſtrious mark of glory won in fight.

Next with barbarian troops, and motley arms,
Victorious Anthony embodied brings
The Eaſtern world, and all the diſtant tribes
Of Egypt, Aſia, and the fartheſt tracks
Of Bactrian hills; and with them (ſhame of Rome!)
His Pharian bride.—The fleets contending meet,
Beneath the plying oars, and claſhing beaks.
The chafing billows foam. So huge their bulk,
To fancy's eye it ſeem'd up-roted ſwam
Th' enormous Cyclades; or conflict dire
Mountains with mountains wag'd—so violent
The frequent ſhocks of tower'd ſhips, and men!
Around the blaze of tow, and hiſs of darts
Inceſſant ſpread. With recent gore diſtain'd,
The wide domains of frighted Neptune bluſh.

Amid theſe horrid ſcenes, with timbrels loud
The queen excites her drooping hoſt to arms,
Unconſcious of the aſps, that hiſs behind—
Anubis and ten thouſand monſter-gods
With Neptune, Pallas, and the Cyprian queen,
Wage war impetuous. 'Midſt the fight divine,
Enraged Mars in beaming armour raves,
And furies fell' dire miniſters of woe.
And frantic diſcord in her tartar'd robe,
And wild Bellona with her blood-ſtain'd ſcourge.
This Actian Phœbus ſaw, and from the ſky
Bend his unerring bow, diſpenſing death.
In panic haſte th' Egytian bands appal'd,
With frighted Arab, and Sabæan, flee.
The queen herſelf with ſails unfurl'd was ſeen
To aſk the paſſing Zephyr's friendly aid;
And as they blew, ſhe gave the ſilken cord.
Her, 'mid the ſlaughter, pale from conſcious grief

Of life's ſad period, borne by troubled waves,
And Iapygian blaſts, the artiſt drew.
While the ſwoln Nile, mourning her vanquiſh'd ſons,
Receives them in her boſom, and unfolds
Her azure mantle to the flying hoſt,
That ſeek retreat in all her ſtreams profound.
Meantime, great Cæſar to his country's gods
Three hundred fanes, thro' Rome's immenſe extent,
Rears grateful in ſucceſſive triumphs borne
Her crouded walls around, whilſt loud applauſe,
And feſtive joys, thro' all her ſtreets reſound.
Matrons in crouds the many temples throng;
And at each altar ſmokes the victim ſteer.
He, in bright Phœbus' marble porch enthron'd.
Reviews the various ſpoils, and now adjuſts
To lofty columns. In ſucceſſive ranks
The ſubject nations follow in the rear,
Their language as their arms, and chequer'd dreſs
Diſſimilar. Here might the Nomades
Be trac'd, and Africans with zone unbound;
There the fierce Lelgæ, and quiver'd train
Of dread Geloni, with the Carian band.—
With waves unruffled old Euphrates roll'd,
His ſurface now leſs rude. From clime remote
The Morini was ſeen, and weſtern Rhine
With double horn. The Caſpian Dahæ there,
And headlong waves of ſwift Araxes, ſtray'd,
By no obſtructive bridge, had Vulcan grav'd.

Such ſcenes the heavenly ſhield diſplay'd, whoſe work
The wond'ring hero ſcans, nor can divine
The ſtrange intent of all his mother's gift
Myſterious bears; but views with ſecret joy,
And lifts unconſcious on his nervous arm
The wide renown and diſtant fate of Rome.

B. E.

LINES,

Written, Impromptu, on the back of a Memorial which the Author was requested to present to one of the late Ministers.

BY MAJOR CHARLES JAMES.

YES! wants of ev'ry sort and size
His Lordship's pity claim;
For, clear himself of all disguise,
He thinks mankind the same.

They always take him by his heart;
The reason would you know?
Because it is his weakest part,
And never answers—No.

THE BRITISH WARRIOR.

BY THE SAME.

THE soldier knows that ev'ry ball
A certain billet bears;
And whether doom'd to rise or fall,
Dishonour's all he fears.

To guard old England is his plan;
Unaw'd and undismay'd,
He fights her battles like a man,
And by her thanks is paid.

To foreign climes he cheerly goes,
By duty only driv'n;
And when he falls his country knows
For whom his life was giv'n.

Recorded on the front of day,
The warrior's deeds appear;
For him the poet breathes his lay,
The virgin sheds her tear.

Regardless of each hostile aim,
Thus Nelson's god-like mind:
Absorb'd and full of England's fame,
To England was confin'd.

Nor selfish views could steal a part
Or add one private care;
The ball that rush'd upon his heart,
Found England seated there.

C. J.

THE SENSIBLE MAN'S REPLY TO A SCURILOUS REMARK.

BY THE SAME.

Ut quantum Generi demas Virtutibus addas. HOR.

YOU say that charity first gave
The knowledge I possess;
That I am grown a wealthy knave
From scenes of low distress.
That I am fortune's child you prove,
If what you say be true;
And if a knave, I ought to move
Much higher than I do.
For when I meet the men who rise,
And see what *things* succeed,
I sometimes think the good and wise
Mistaken in their creed.
They, poor believing creatures! think
That worths its own reward;
While thousands, who from virtue shrink,
The very name discard.
Relying on myself alone,
Thro' life I work my way;
And whilst I give each man his own,
I'm sure as good as they.

Much better! in the sight of him,
  Some genius whispers near,
Who smiles at all the gaudy trim,
  Which dazzles coxcombs here.
To princes I have never bent
  Disgracefully my knee:
But to their ear those truths have sent,
  Which, Freedom! spring from thee!
The wisdom of unerring fate
  What coxcomb can deny?
See Robespierre direct the state!
  And Louis* doom'd to die!
See Europe tremble at that name
  Which Corsica scarce read;
Whilst wand'ring Louis† dares not claim,
  But asks his daily bread.

SONET

ON THE COMPATIBILITY OF LOVE AND WISDOM,

BY CLIO RICKMAN.

To sensual fools, think not almighty Love
  Bestows the relish of his heavenly joys!
 No, his high gifts, unconscious of alloys,
The reach of little minds is far above,
And only noble souls can his enjoyments prove:
  Such dignify their playfulness and toys,
Such know the spring of vast delights to move,
  For knowledge in her train the Graces best employs,
With tenderness Minerva's heart to inspire,
Reason to bind in chains of choicest flowers,
To give to Virtue pleasure's keenest fire;
  To bid bright Genius lead the polish'd hours,
Is all immortal Wisdom can desire;
  And these are best attain'd by Love's delicious powers.

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* Louis XVI.

† Louis XVIII.

Domestic Occurrences,

OF

Madras, Bengal, Bombay, Ceylon, & Penang,

For August, 1808.

PRINCE OF WALES.

FRIDAY last the 12th instant, being the anniversary of the birth of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, a royal salute was fired at noon from the garrison.

LADY BARLOW.

Lady Barlow's first public night took place on Monday Evening the 8th instant, at the Gardens of the Honorable the Governor, when most of the families at the Settlement had the honor of being introduced to her Ladyship.—The Honorable the Governor was present during the greater part of the evening, and the company, the most numerous we ever recollect, were presented to her Ladyship on their arrival by the Ades de-Camp in waiting.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

By His Excellency Sir Edward Pellew.

LA PIEDMONTAISE.

Captain Foote, of the Welhelmina, to be Captain.
Lieutenant Tippett, ditto First Lieutenant,
Lieutenant Lewis, ditto Second ditto.
Lieutenant Hope, ditto Third ditto.
Lieutenant Rodney, ditto Fourth ditto.
Mr. Macklin, Surgeon's First Assistant of the Culloden, Surgeon.
Mr. Jacobs, from the Admiral's Office, Purser,
Mr. Haydon, Purser of St. Fiorenzo, Purser of the Powerful, vice Walker, invalided.
Mr. Alston, Midshipman of the Culloden, Lieutenant of the Welhelmina.

Mr. Seymour, ditto, Lieutenant of the Psyche.
Mr. Campbell, ditto, Lieutenant of the Arrogant.
Mr. Heath, Surgeon's Assistant of the Culloden, Surgeon of the Psyche.
Mr. Read, Purser, of the Sapphire Sloop, Purser of the St. Fiorenzo.

OFEICERS INVALIDED.

Lieutenant Crispigney, of the Arrogant.
Lieutenant Aplin, ditto.
Lieutenant Edwards, ditto.
Mr. Walker, Purser of the Powerful.

REMOVALS.

Captain Bastard, from La Dedaigneuse to St. Fiorenzo.
Lieutenant Dennison, of the Sapphire, to the Welhelmina.
Mr. Maitland, Master of the Welhelmina, to the Psyche.
Mr. Greensitt, Master of the Psyche, to the St. Fiorenzo.
Mr. Blanford, Surgeon of the Phaeton, to the Culloden.
Mr. Hodgskin, Purser of H. M. late ship Macassar, to the Greyhound.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, July 16, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit the chaplain in the provinces of Malabar and Canara to visit the Presidency, on leave of absence for three months.

July 19, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that all Spirituous Liguors which may be sold from the Company's stores, or issued on extra indent, (with the exception hereafter mentioned,) shall be paid for according to rates which will be forwarded to each station by the Military Board.

Certified Copies of those rates will be furnished to the Military Auditor General, and to the Contractors for Spirituous Liquors, whose accounts are to be regulated accordingly.

This regulation is not intended to affect the rate, at which the regulated daily allowance of Liquor, and the usual Extra allowance on Holidays, is supplied to the troops; the stoppages for which will continue to be made as formerly.

July 26, 1808.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Hare of His Majesty's 22d Dragoons to command the Cantonment of Arcot; and Lieutenant Colonel Hare is permitted to draw the Allowances attached to that Station by the General Order of the 10th ultimo, from the date of that Order taking effect.

The Honourable the Governor in Council permits Captain P. H. Keay of Invalids to proceed to Europe on Furlough.

The Commander in chief having reported the undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets to be qualified for commission, the Governor in Council is pleased to promote them as follows:—

Mr. Frederick Larkins Doveton to be Cornet of Cavalry, date of rank the 8th April 1808.

Messrs. Horatio Buckworth, William Milles Blake, Thomas Wakefield, Alexander Edward Spicer, Richard Fernon,* Alexander L. Grierson, Samuel Yates, Samuel Hodder, John Polglase, James Harry Green, W. Macpherson, Francis

Pringle, George Dodwell, George Heath, George Scott, James Roy, Benjamin Robertson Hitchens, Samuel Haggard, Lewis Wentworth Watson, Samuel Hughes, Nathaniel L. Austin, William John Jackson, William Ainslie, William Macleod, Richard Allen, John Addison, Alexander M'Clelland, and Samuel Smithson, to be Ensigns of Infantry date of rank 3d July 1807, and Messrs. Henry Moberly, and James Scott, to be Ensigns of Infantry date of rank to be settled hereafter.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters of the Army: July 28, 1808.

The following removals are ordered.

Captain Mandeville from the 2d to the 1st Battalion and Captain Mears from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry.

Cornet Street late promotion is posted to the 7th Regiment Native Cavalry.

Lieutenant Scouler of the 22d Regiment is appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion of Pioneers 'till further Orders.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon M. Hunter is directed to proceed to Bellary and to do duty under the Order of the Superintending Surgeon in the Ceded Districts.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Jones at present attached to His Majesty's 33d regiment is to do duty with the 8th regiment Cavalry until further orders.

Ensign Dalziel is removed from the 1st to the 2d battalion of the 2d regiment.

VICE ADMIRALTY COURT OF MADRAS.

By the fleet lately arrived from Europe, the Honorable Sir Thomas Andrew Strange, His Majesty's Chief Justice of this settlement having received a special commission for establishing at this Presidency a Vice Admiralty Court, with several warrants from the Lords of the Admiralty addressed to him as the Judge, the various persons intended to fill offices in the new jurisdiction with others met at nine on Tuesday morning the 9th instant, at the Chief Justice's garden on the Spur Tank, and, having breakfasted, proceeded with him to the Court House, where he and they arrived about eleven, and soon after Sir Thomas Strange entered the Court, and taking his place upon the bench, proclamation having been first made for silence, the commission was read and published, when Sir Thomas immediately administered to himself the several oaths incident to the office it confers.

This commission constitutes Sir Thomas Strange His Majesty's commissary in his Vice Admiralty Court of Madras and the territories thereunto belonging.

It enumerates particularly, as well as generally every object of his jurisdiction as such, detailing and defining the powers of the Court, with a reservation of a right of appealing to the High Court of Admiralty of England, and saving also in all things the prerogative thereof.

Sir Thomas Strange then proceeded to appoint Henry Gahagan, Esq. to be the Registrar, William M'Taggart, Esq. Marshall, and Charles Marsh, Esq, King's Advocate; all of whom were thereupon sworn to the due execution of their respective trusts; after which Alexander Anstruther, Esq. the Honorable Company's Advocate, was admitted and sworn an Advocate in the new court, and Mr. Robert Orme the Honorable Company's Solicitor, was appointed and sworn in as King's Proctor, and other Gentlemen as Proctors.

The warrants accompanying the commission from the High Court of Admiralty were then also read, and published. They purport to have been issued by the

Lords commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. under their hands, and the seal of the office of Admiralty, bearing date the 10th of February 1808; and to be addressed "to the Vice-Admiralty Court of the Settlement of Madras, and the Vice "Admiral or his Deputy, or the Judge of the Court or his Deputy now or for "the time being;" in pursuance of commissions from His Majesty under the Great Seal of Great Britain (Copies of whicd are annexed) bearing different dates; directing and enpowering the Judge "to take cognizance of and judicially to proceed upon all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all "ships and goods that are or shall be taken within the limits of the said Vice-Admiralty Court of the said Settlement, and to hear and determine the same; "and according to the course of Admiralty and law of Nations to adjudge and "condemn all such ships, vessels and goods as shall belong to———(the particular power referred to in the commission and warrant) or to "any persons being "subjects of———or inhabiting within any of the Territories of———"

They are seven in number, and are as follows:

1st —Against the ships and goods of the French Republic, in pursuance of His Majesty's commission dated the 16th of May 1803.

2—Against the Batavian Republic, pursuant to commission dated the 16th June 1803.

3.—Against the countries stiling themsnlvs the Ligurian and Italian Republic, under commission dated the 24th August 1803.

4.—Against the King of Spain, pursuant to commission dated the 11th Jan. 1805.

5.—Against the territories and ports of Tuscany, the kingdom of Naples, the port and territory of Ragusa, and those of the Islands lately composing the Republic of the *Seven* Islands, and all other ports and places in the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas, which are occupied by the arms of France or her Allies, pursuant to commission dated the 4th of November 1807.

6.—Against the King of *Denmark*, pursuant to commission bearing the same date.

7.—Against the Emperor of *Russia*, pursuant to commission, dated the 18th of December 1807.

These warrants are accompanied with particular instructions from His Majesty in Council.

The "Instance" and "Prize" Courts being thus constituted, the Judge sat to hear motions, and then adjurned

On reading the King's Commission a Royal Salute was fired from the Flag Ship in the roads and from the Fort.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

On Wednesday the 3d instant, arrived under convoy of H. M. ship *Lyon*, of 64 guns, captain Heathcote; the honorable company's ships *Preston*, captain H. Sturrock; *Exeter*, captain H. Meriton; *Canton*, captain J. C. Lochne; *Ceres*, capt. W. Dunsford; *Ocean*, captain I. I. Williamson; *Calcutta*, capt. Maxwell, *Lord Nelson*, capt. W. C. Hatton:—*Hugh Inglis*, capt. W. Fairfax.—These ships left England, along with the *Dorsetshire* on the 5th March, and arrived at the Cape of Goop Hope on the 29th May, which place they left on the 16th June.

The *Dorsetshire* parted company with the fleet off Madagascar.

The H. C. Ship *Phoenix*, Captain J. Ramſden which left England on the 9th February and touched at St. Helena arrived in company with the abovementioned Ships.

LIST OF PASSENGERS:

Per PRESTON—For Madras, Lady and two Miſſes Barlow, two Miſſes Dodſon, Miſs Brooke, Mr. Brooke, Senior Merchant; Mr. Downing, Writer, Ceylon; Mr. Babington, cadet—For Bengal, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Braken, Miſs Sturrock; Meſſrs Belli, Drew, Ford and Ruſſel, Writers, Mr. Hamilton, Free Merchant—Meſſrs. Culley, Burney, Hoggan, Price, Brown, Wilſon, R. and J. Manſon, Beckett, Thomſon, Seed and John Manſon, cadets.

Per EXETER.—Mrs Bell Scott, Miſſes Maria and Eliza Scott, for Penang.—Mr. R. Lewin, Writer Bengal—Meſſrs. Joſeph Anthony, & John Cleveland, Cadets, Madras; 3 Officers and 100 men H. M. Royals, 1 Officer H. M. 14th Regt. and 40 recruits.

Per CANTON.—Mrs. C. Stanley Brown; Captains G. Brown, Cunningham, and Steele; Lieutenat Downing,—Meſſrs. T. L. Stockdale, R. Spence, A. Kerr, A. Bothwick, J. Peake and Andrew Hendrie, Cadets.

Per CERES—Miſs Andrews; R. Andrews, Eſq. Madras Civil Service; colonel Wilkinſon, and lieutenants Eaſt and Lewin, H. M. 30th regt.—Mr. Livingſtone, ſurgeon, China Factory; lieutenant Bacon, cornet Lawrence, and Mr. Allen, Bengal cavalry; Mr. Debrett, Bengal infantry; Meſſrs. Campbell and Cummings, returning to Bengal;—Meſſrs. Nicholſon, Darley, Coxe, Shanaham, and Melbourne, cadets, Madras.

Per OCEAN.—Mrs. Weir; colonel Weir, captain Phelps, enſign Baker; Meſſrs. Chalmers and Wieley, aſſiſtant ſurgeons.—Meſſrs. T. Patterſon, King, Ward, M'Dowell, Wheeler, Smith, Thoreſſey, Mercier and Harriſon, cadets.

Per CALCUTTA.—Mrs. E. Barbut, Mrs. H. Grant; L. Blenkinſon, Sophia Elliott and Catharine Sloane; Captains Grant and Sale, Lieutenant J. Reid and cornet E. Rixon, 17th L. D.—Hon. Henry Leſlie Melville, Hon. David Rothven, Mr. Gerald Wellesley, Mr. David Scott, Mr. A. C. Fraſer, Mr. W. Fane, Mr. J. Curtis, Mr. J. Shand, free mariner; Mr. W. Sloane,—Meſſrs. W. Bell and E. Smally, Writers, Madras;—Mr. W. King, ſurgeon, and E. Coleman, Veterinary ſurgeon, 17th L. D.—Mr. T. Fair, aſſiſtant ſurgeon,—Meſſrs. A. Ruſſel, A. Bell, D. Stewart, A. Freeman, J. Hogarth, D. Carruthers, J. R. Stock, T. M'Quin, J. Taylor, J. B. Smith, F. S. Donelly and G. Hearks, cadets.

Per LORD NELSON.—Mrs. Werge, Mr. Fiſdall, Mr. Moriſon; Captains Werge and Fiſdall, lieutenants Burton and Lynch, 17th L. D.—Mr. Chriſtie,—Meſſrs. Sotheby, Smith and Whiſh, writers.—Meſſrs. Davidſon, Heatherly, Heaſlop, Cock, Baillie, Bellamy, Hodgſon and Lewis, Aſſiſtant Surgeons—Meſſrs. Stoddart, Gerrard, Irwing, Moriſon, Cocke, Lindſay, Goding, Hutchins, Swayne, Wootton and Thuillier, cadets.

Per PHŒNIX.—Mrs. Savage, Mr. Savage, Colonel Worſeley and Captain B. Waſton, for Bengal.—Mr. M. Clarke, for Madras; Lieutenant M. Hearne,—Enſigns G. Mangle and J. Hall, with the detachment of H. M. 47th Regiment.

Per HUGH INGLIS.—Miſs M. Keith,—Meſſrs. Hakewill and Budd, Cadets,—For Bengal, Mrs. Murray. Major Conſtable,—Lieutenants Waite, and Murray,—Mr. Lamb, Aſſiſtant Surgeon,—Mr. Greene—Meſſrs. Burgeſs, Douglas, Syme, Caſement, Wolley, Smith, Walker, Gordon, and Panton, Cadets,

The Honorable Company's ship Dorsetshire, Captain Brown, which parted company off Madagascar, arrived on Thursday last the 4th instant.

Passengers:—Messrs. Todd, and M'Leod, Cadets.—Mr. Atkinson, Assistant Surgeon.—Lieutenants Cotter, and Yule, and Ensign Nadauld, 60th Regt.—Ensign Hutchinson, 47th Regt.—Lieut, Barstow. 66th Regt.

The Dorsetshire parted from the convoy 7 days after leaving False Bay. On the night of the 28th July, she fell in with the St. Fiorenzo, and mistaking her for an enemy's ship of war, cleared for action, and lay too nearly the whole night to engage her.—The ships met in lat. 0' 52' S. long. 80 35 E. Capt. Bastard had under convoy the Worcester, Union and Sir W. Pultney Indiamen, all well, left Bombay 15 days before.—The Dorsetshire on the 1st inst. at day break fell in with a large vessel, having 13 ports on a side; this ship ran down before the wind, but when nearly within gun shoto f the Dorsetshire, hauled her wind and lay too; the Indiaman made the private signal, and hoisted her colours, but no answer being made she fired a shot across the stranger, who then set all sail and stood to windward—The Dorsetshire immediately chased and fired at her, but after some hours, finding it of no avail, gave up the chase—From all circumstances no doubt was entertained of her being an Enemy,

About 18th March in the latitude of the Tagus, the H. C. Ship Dorsetshire spoke a Merchantman 3 days from Gibraltar, under convoy of H. M. Ship Syrius, Captain King, from whom she learnt that the Rochefort Squadron after passing the Gut had proceeded to attack Sardinia.

The H. C. Ship Scarleby Castle and the homeward bound China Fleet sailed from St. Helena a few days before the Phœnix left that island.

The Laurel, Captain Woodcome, had captured a valuable French Letter of Marque commanded by M. Quinon, and carried her into False Bay.

The Commorant sloop of War, capt. Hughes, was expected to sail from the Cape about the end of July with despatches for England.

A brisk trade is kept up between the Cape and Rio de Janeiro.

H. M. Ship Sceptre sailed from St. Helena on the 12th April.

Our October fleet departed from St. Helena on 3d the of February, at which place they arived on the 15th January—Lady Theodosia Carradock, & Passengers all well.

The transports which sailed from this port in March last with the homeward bound fleet had arrived at the Cape, and conveyed the first Intelligence of the capture of the Piedmontaise Frigate.

MONEGAR CHOULTRY.

August 1, 1808.

The Committee appointed for the management of the Native Poor Fund inform the public, that Mr. C. Smith will officiate during the present month as the *Visiting Member* at the Monegar Choultry; and that he is consequently authorized to receive the benefactions of such as may be disposed to contribute towards the support of the Institution.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1808.

M. Dick, Esq.	Major Barclay,
C. Smith, Esq.	G. Arbuthnot, Esq.
J. H. D Ogilvie, Esq.	J. Binny, Esq.
G. Buchan, Esq.	R. C. Sherwood, Esq.
T. B. Hurdis, Esq.	J. Shamier, Esq.
E. C. Greenway, Esq.	John D'Fries, Esq.

DESIGN OF MARQUIS WELLESLEY'S STATUE.

We have been favored with the following description of Mr. Bacon's design for the statue, &c. to be erected at Bombay, in honour of the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, at the expence of the European and Native Merchants of this place, which we doubt not will prove acceptable to our Readers.

At the upper part of the composition, this Nobleman is represented occupying his seat as Governor-General of India.

Valour, an Indian figure, is presenting to him certain oriental trophies of victory; and, in return receives from the hand of his Lordship the usual token of honour and triumph.

Commerce, on the opposite side, pays a just tribute of distinction to the virtues and abilities of the Marquis; by placing the evergeen around those splendid characteristics which identified his Lordship's government; namely *Wisdom*, *Energy*, and *Foresight*, which are engraven on the front of the Pedestal where the statue is placed.

Under this composition is a bass-relief, representing a *Durbar*, or grand audience; where the Governor General is receiving the following Ambassadors, who, according to custom, are rendering their several presents, and expressing their reverance in the distinct manner of their respective nations: viz. from the *Great Mogul*, from the *Makratta States*, and from the *Court of Persia*. The Persian Ambassador is presenting to Lord Wellesley a manuscript volume of poetry, composed by the Persian King, inclosed in a most splendid and beautiful box (now in the Company's Library, at the India House.)

At the back of this insulated design is the *Bengal Tiger*, characteristic of India; and immediately behind the aforenamed figure of Valour, is the *British Lion*, grasping the standards of Tippoo Sultan, taken at the storming of Seringapatam; beneath which is a representation, in basso-relievo, of that heroic and brilliant atchievement.

On the sides of the sub-pedestal which supports the principal group, are pannels in which are introduced the liberation of the Emperor *Sha Alum*, in the city of *Delhi*; and signing of the several treaties of peace and alliance.

The architectural part of the design is entirely of the Indian order, chosen with a view to its forming a greater variety among other works sent to India from this country.

N. B. The dresses of the Ambassadors, &c. have been copied from authentic drawings made by the Native Artists of India and Persia.

The standards taken at Seringapatam are copied from the standards themselves and the Tiger from one now in London, brought from Bengal.

The whole of this design will be executed in Bronze and will cost 6000 guineas.

INDIGO.

The prospect of the produce of the Indigo Crops of the present Season, in the Bengal Provinces, is generally unpromising. In Tirhoot and Purneah, the Plant has suffered unaccountably in its growth, and the quantity of its produce is greatly diminished. Throughout the lower parts of Bengal, the Crop has sustained material injury by inundation, arising from the extraordinary height of the Spring Tides in the Hooghley, and in all the ramifications of the Ganges.

BOMBAY,—July 20, 1808.

SESSIONS OF OYER AND TERMINER.

On Thursday last, the Quarterly Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery commenced before Sir James Mackintosh, *Knt.* Recorder, and his associates Luke Ashburner, Esq. Mayor, and Robert Stewart, Esq. Alderman.

GRAND JURY.

Charles Forbes. Esq *Foreman,*

John Smee,	T. D. Beattie,
John Fell,	J. Williams,
R. W. Coward,	H. R. Whitcome,
J Falconer,	J. Leckie,
C. Shubrick,	Evan Lloyd,
G. V. Drury.	Thomas H. Davies,
E Nash,	William Stotton,
R. Nisbett,	P. Gardiner,
William Moffat,	William Mackintosh,
M. Craig,	T. A. Pope, and
Thomas Maughan,	J. Pavin, Esqrs.

Paskie woman, indicted for the murder of her bastard child was tried and acquitted.

Buggie woman, widow of Dhoondie and Condee woman were tried and convicted on their own confession of poisoning the husband of Buggie.

Never did there appear a more stiking instance of insensibility, than was exhibited by these wretches, both on their apprehension and their trial.

Mr. Thriepland, the Advocate General, conducted the prosecution, and prefaced the proceedings by observing, that the crime of murder was greatly aggravated, in the case before the Court, by the relation which subsisted between one of the prisoners and the deceased, and by the mode of death to which she had resorted. The deceased was the husband of the prisoner Buggie; and murder, by poison, had always been accounted the most attrocious of any, from the deliberation which it implies, the facility with which it is perpetrated, and the impossibility of guarding against such secret means of homicide. From most other acts of violence a man has at least, an opportunity of defending himself; but in cases of poison he is taken by surprise, and his death ensured before he is aware that his life is in danger.

We subjoin the evidence that was given at the inquisition.

The declaration of Buggie woman wife of Dhondie Hindoo taken before Joseph Douglas, Coroner, upon an inquest held on view of the body of the said Dhondie, deceased, this 20th day of May, 1808.

Declares—That she hath been married to her late husband many years but they have not lived together on account of frequent quarrels, that her husband came from the otherside about a month ago and lived with her; when upon her husband's being unwell about a fortnight ago, she gave to one Condie an old woman five Rupees to buy some medicine for her husband, "saying, that she had quar-" relled with her husband, therefore give some medicine that will kill him," which the old woman promised her, that about three days afterwards she applied for the medicine, and the old woman gave her some, and said this is the poison, it was white powder in paper, that on Wednesday night last she mixed the said powder

with her husband's rice, part of which she saw her husband eat, that her husband died about three o'clock this morning.

The mark † of BUGGIE WOMAN.

Taken and acknowledged with her own free will before me.

(Signed) JOSEPH DOUGLAS, Coroner.

The declaration of Condie woman taken before Joseph Douglas, Coroner, upon an inquest held on view of the body of Dhondie, deceased, this 20th day of May, 1808.

That about five days ago Buggie woman came to this examinant's house and desired her to give her some poison for her husband, saying, she had quarrelled with her husband, upon which this examinant gave her some arsenick in small pieces in a paper, telling her it was arsenick poison, Buggie then informed her that as soon as she should have succeeded in her business (which this examinant understood she meant to be the death of her husband) she would give her twenty five Rupees, as a present, then Buggie desired this examinant that if she should send one Rave woman in the evening, you must give her some more of the same medicine that he may die quickly, and this examinant lastly says that Rave woman came to her in the evening and told her that Buggie had sent her for her medicine when she gave her a piece more of arsenick tied in a cloth.

The mark † of CONDIE.

Taken and acknowledged with her own free will before me.

(Signed) JOSEPH DOUGLAS, Coroner.

The Examination of John Rogers, country surgeon taken before me Joseph Douglas, Coroner on an inquest held on view of the body of Dhondie deceased this 20th day of May 1808.

This Examinant being first duly sworn deposes and saith that upon opening the stomach of Dhondie Hindoo he found almost the whole internal surface in a highly inflamed state and several large gangrenous spots in different parts, which he has no hesitation in declaring to the best of his opinion was the cause of his death and also is of opinion these appearances to have been produced by a white powder, several particles of which, were found in the stomach, and to all appearances resembled the white Calx of Arsenick, but which could not be collected in sufficient qantity to be more clearly ascertained.

(Signed) JOHN ROGERS, *Assistant Surgeon.*

Taken before me the day and year above written.

(Signed) JOSEPH DOUGLAS, *Coroner.*

A young Parsee was also convicted on his own confession, of stealing a quantity of wine from the residence of H. M. Navy Captains. Too much praise cannot be given to the gentleman, who brought forward this prosecution. The depredations of this kind, committed on the public, are actually of the most serious nature; and though the Boy in question received a high character from his master, a sense of duty to the community decided him to give what we hope will be a sufficient warning to the servants, or at least, a stimulus to the masters.

At the last Sessions for this place Mahomade Aga an Arab, Nocquedah of the Ship General Baird, was indicted on stat. 9 & 10 W. 3 c. 41. for having a quantity of cordage marked with the King's mark found in his possession, he not being a person employed by the commissioners of the navy to make the same for the King's use.

After the Jury had been charged, the Advocate General was proceeding to state the case on the part of the prosecution, when he was stopped by the Counsel for the defendant who stated that as neither the fact of possession could be disputed, nor any certificate, under the hands of any of the King's officers, of the occasion of such stores coming to the possession of the Defendant be produced, they proposed that a verdict of guilty should be taken.

But as the Defandant, was not a regular inhabitant of Bombay, but a foreigner and a stranger, and therefore not likely to be acquainted with the provisions of the act in question, which made the bare fact of prosession without the required certificate conclusive against him, they trusted that Mr. Advocate General would not think it necessary in this case to press a rigorous, adhearance to the maxim of law, that *ignoratia legis neminem excusat*, but would admit the reasonableness of their application that the defendant should be discharged without receiving any punishment. In making his application however the Counsel for the defendant wished it to be understood, that, in addition to the strong presumption of ignorance arising from the circumstance of his being a stranger, the instructions they had received would enable them, if necessary, to make out a strong case to shew, that no fraud or misbehaviour in acquiring possession of the cordage was imputable to the defendant.

The Advocate General observed that from the enquiries he had made he was led to believe that the plea of ignorence was more than a pretence on this occasion. The Prisoner was certainly stranger, and might not be aware that the mere possession of the stores in question was sufficient to subject him to conviction and punishment. It was but reasonable that some allowance should be made in a place like this, the resort of foreigners of all discriptions, to whom on many occasions it would be far from equitable to apply the principle that ignorance of the law excuses no man. This however was the second warning on the subject which had been given, and he begged it to be noticed that he should not feel himsef at liberty to be equally lenient in any futue instance of the same offence.

The Honorable the Recorder approved entirely of Mr. Advocate General's assent to the application which had been made in behalf of the Prisoner, which acquiescence however he had very properly intimated would not again be so readily obtained. The law on the subject tho' severe was extremely necessary, and after due notice had been given of the intention to carry it into effect, it was not to be expected that excuses would be listened to. On the present occasion the Clerk of the Crown would record what had taken place, and discharge the prisoner on his own recognizance.

Mahomed Aga was then called to the Bar, and discharged accordingly.

We embrace this opportunity of specifying the stores, of which the *concealment*, or the *bare possession*, unless by persons properly authorized to make them for the King's life, will subject the patry to conviction. They are as fallows:

Any cordage of three inches and upwards wrought with the white thread laid the contrary way.

Any smaller cordage, viz. from three inches downwards, with a twine in lieu of a white thread laid the contrary way.

Any canvas wrought or unwrought with a blue streak in the middle, or with a blue streak in a serpentine form.

Any bewper otherwise called buntin wrought with one or more streaks of raised tape.

Any other stores, with the broad arrow, by stamp, brand or otherwise.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

On Tuesday morning the 2d instant arrived H. M. Brig Sea Flower, accompanied by her Prize the ship Venus. Capt. Parker; formerly commanded by Capt. James Arnot.

The Venus was captured on the 19th May, off the West Coast of Sumatra, by the Cannonier French Frigate, and re-captured by H. M. Brig on the 30th of the same month.—The Cannonier had likewise captured the Schooner Minto—Ship Unicorn, Capt. Macredie—Brig Kelvin Grove, Capt, Brimmer, (who was killed by a Grape Shot) and the Ship Henry Parnell, Capt, Finlayson.

The Kelvin Grove and Unicorn were burnt by the Enemy.

The following Passengers have arrived on the Venus.

Captain James Arnot, late Commander of the Venus,—Captain Finlayson, do. do. Henry Parnell.—Captain Macredie, do. do. Unicorn, Mr. Gardner, late Chief Officer of the Unicorn.

It was supposed that the Cannonier was on her way to the Isle of France.

CHEMISTRY.

On Friday the 5th Inst. Mr. John Balmain commenced a course of lectures on this highly interesting subject. We regret that we were not present, and that we understand that he explained the nature of combustion in general, and exemplified his discourse by some interesting experiments.

On Friday evening the 12th inst. he delivered his 2d Lecture. The experiments were appropriate, shewing the different phenomena of inflammable bodies, and proving, by experiment, the different theories he had advanced on the preceding evening. The practical part was performed with much accuracy, and the delivery of the discourse highly calculated to interest the hearer, and impress it on the memory.

We cannot but congratulate the friends of this gentleman on his having undertaken to enlighten their minds on a subject at once so interesting and so profitable, as there are hardly any subjects in nature on which the science of Chemistry does not throw some light, as it is intimately connected with all improvements whether in arts, sciences, or manufactures.

In the mother country our friends are so well convinced of these facts that a knowledge of Chemistry is considered as a necessary part of Education, and popular lectures are delivered at the Royal Institution by Professor Davy. Even our fair countrywomen, from the benefit of his lectures, are said to have become experimental, as well as theoretical Chemists, and that it is no unusual thing to hear a Lady, familiarly at her table, theorize on the *radiation* of *Caloric* from the *polished* surface of her silver tea pot, or enter deeply into the favorite geological theories of the day, and deliver her sentiments on the comparative merits of the Neptunian and Plutanian doctrines.

THOMAS BOTTOM.

On Monday Morning the 1st instant, Thomas Bottom was executed pursuant to his sentence for the murder of Maureapen at Trichinopoly—The unhappy man conducted himself with becoming resignation, and at the Gallows, earnestly exhorted his fellow Soldiers to abstain from the practice of intoxication, as to that might be attributed all his misfortunes; that drunkenness, by overpowering his reason, had led to the commission of that crime for which he was about to suffer an ignominious death. After repeatedly urging them to think seriously of this admoni-

tion, he declared himself ready, and the cart being drawn from under him, was launched into Eternity, an awful warning to others, and which it is earnestly to be hoped may have its due effect, in deterring from the comission of so enormous a crime as that of MURDER."

MADRAS CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. S. Nicholls, Deputy Commercial Resident, at Tinnevelly.

Mr. Thomas Oaks, 1st Assistant under the Collector of Nellore.

Mr. Robert Bayard, Assistant to the Register to the Zillah Court of Ganjam.

Extract of a Letter, dated Trichinopoly, August 8, 1808.

" The Commander in Chief arrived at this Station on Friday last the 5th Inst.—Major General Fuller accompanied by the whole of his staff, and commanding officers of corps met his Excellency about 3 miles from the Cantonments."

" A Squadron of Cavalry had been ordered out to the same distance to receive the General and escort him to the Cantonments. On his arrival at Major General Fuller's house the Commander in Chief was received by the grenadier company of the 69th regiment, which with the regimental colour had been paraded as a guard of honor—General Fuller entertained his Excellency at a public breakfast, at which the heads of corps and departments were present, and the same evening gave an elegant dinner to General Macdouall, and a large party."

MADRAS THEATRE.

On Monday Evening the 15th instant was performed the Comedy of *Catherine and Petruchio,* to which was added the Farce of *The Anatomist* As both these Pieces have been exhibited in the course of the present Season, we need only repeat our former approbation of the correctness with which they were got up, and our unqualified approval of the exertions of the Performers; this was abundantly testified by the repeated bursts of applause from a numerous, and elegant audience, amongst whom was Lady Barlow and her two daughters. One of the novelties of the Evening was the appearance of the manager, as Catherine, who in no wise detracted from his established reputation by the performance of this character. Grumio also had a new representative, with whose dollery and quaintness the spectators were highly amused. The performance of Baptista was such as to take from our regret the loss of "*old Dunn,*" whose exertions were always respectable. Petruchio in the hands of Mr. Wallace, was all that could be wished; in the supper scene, and that with the Taylor, he was admirable; and the dialogue and subsequent battle between Grumio and the Taylor was a comic effort hardly surpassed by the Performers on the London Boards.

In the Anatomist, which followed, there was every thing to praise—The Performers were perfect, and mellow in their parts, and those who love a laugh had ample field for the exercise of their risible faculties—This piece had been very recently played, and highly applauded, but we hesitate not to say that the performance of last night far exceeded the former one, and this probably arose from the actors being more at home in their parts, and we therefore regret that every play, which is well received, should not be exhibited twice; and, if the Dramatic Entertainments are continued by Subscription, we would recommend that Subscribers be admitted to both performances for the sum now paid. The eclat of the first representation would no doubt bring a sufficient number of persons, not subscribers, to defray the expenses of the House, The manager therefore would suffer no

loss, whilst the Gentlemen who perform would be more amply repaid for the labour of learning a long and arduous character, by the additional credit they would obtain by the increased accuracy of a second representation.

On Monday Evening, the 1st instant, the Comic Opera of Inkle and Yarico was performed at this Theatre to a brilliant, and very numerous audience, who testified their complete approbation of the exertions of the Performers by the most liberal exercise of *manual* Joy. The serious Songs were executed with much taste and judgment, and those of the comic kind were given with great humour and originality, and were all most liberally applauded. All the principal characters were pourtrayed with judgment, elegance and feeling, and even the most subordinate were sustained with infinite merit. Without wishing to detract from the well-earned applause which is due to the other performers, we may be allowed to notice Mr. Wallace's Trudge as entitled to particular mention, as a performance which, as combining original humour with genuine feeling, may be ranked amongst the most successful efforts of this distinguished Amateur of the Drama.

The Curtain dropt at about half past 12, and the performers were greeted on their leaving the Stage with the unanimous applause of all, and by a grater assemblage of female beauty than has for a long time past graced the Boxes of this elegant little Theatre.

The following Case is taken from the Asiatic Mirror of the 27th ult.

CALCUTTA SUPREME COURT.

MULLICK *vrs.* MULLICK.

Agreeably to our Engagement, we have now to offer a Report of the Arguments of the Judges, in delivering the judgment of the Court, to this very important cause. The length of the different Arguments, and still more the imperfection of our notes, require that we use much compression; and we beg that it may be understood that we rather offer the heads of the Argument, on which the opinion of the Judges respectively, were supported, than any connected outline.

Sir W. Burroughs.—The Testator Nemaye Churn Mullick, died on the 24th of Oct. 1807, possessed of a large Estate, in money, lands, chattels, &c. &c. little short of a crore of rupees, or much exceeding half a million sterling. A greater proportion of that property had been left to him by his Father, and a much larger proportion was acquired. The Testator left at his decease a widow and two married daughters, and eight sons. About ten months before his death, or the 5th of Feb. 1807, he made a Will; and three codicils or testamentary papers, on the same day; the Will having been read over before his decease, in the presence of all his sons. The Testator died on Saturday the 24th of Oct. last; and the Monday following, a bill was filed by the Complainants, the six younger, against the two eldest sons, the Defendants, in which the Complainants denied the right of the Testator to make an unequal division of his ancestorial Estate. An amended bill was afterwards filed by the Complainants, in which, after having inspected the Will, they alledged that they had been deceived by the defendants, that they had been made to believe that their Father had, in his Will expressed his intention to dispose of his whole property, ancestorial and acquired, and had given them a

ſmall part, and the reſidue to the Defendants, In this amended bill they ſet up a claim to a beneficial intereſt in the reſidue of the Eſtate, alledging that it was deviſed as a Fund for the benefit of all the ſons, ſubject to certain charges. Iſſue being joined, the Cauſe was brought to a hearing.

As to the Arguments on the firſt queſtion of Hindoo Law, whether the Teſtator had a right to make an unequal diviſion of his anceſtorial and acquired property, there could be no doubt of ſuch a right. The Hindoo Authorities in various caſes have ſupported and clearly eſtabliſhed that right. However cruel or unjuſt it might appear to diſinherit one ſon, or to give a decided preference by an unequal diviſion of property, yet if the intention of the Teſtator to that effect be proved, it muſt be confirmed,—the ſame doctrine is ſanctioned by the Engliſh Law. In moſt caſes the Father is beſt competent to decide as to the comparative merits of the members of his family ; and he therefore could not concur in the opinion that the exerciſe of ſuch a right, was either unnatural or inofficious. Two modern caſes of note decided in this country, the one by the Supreme Court, and the other by the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut, recognized the right of a Teſtator to make an unequal diviſion of his property. The firſt of theſe caſes was that of Ruſſuck Laul Dutt and Muddon Mohun Dutt, which was decided while Sir Robert Chambers and Sir William Jones were upon that Bench, whoſe great attainments in Oriental Literature enabled them to direct any inaccuracy in the authorities brought before them. The other caſe decided by the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut, was that of the Rajah of Nuddeah, in 1792, whoſe Will gave the whole of his landed property to the eldeſt ſon, to the excluſion of the three youngeſt. After referring to all the Pundits of Calcutta, Moorſhedabad, Dacca, &c. &c. the Will was affirmed. Mr. Colebrooke, whoſe learning and opinion carried great weight, had expreſſed ſome doubts ; but in the Digeſt itſelf, page 241, the ground of theſe doubts is removed by the poſition there laid down. It was clear then that under various concurring Hindoo authorities, the Teſtator had a right to make an unequal diviſion of all his property anceſtorial and acquired, moveable, immoveable, and of every deſcription. In this the Bench is unanimous.

Having diſpoſed of the queſtion, as to the Teſtator's right to make an unequal partition of his property, he came to the ſecond point, as to the conſtruction and operation of the Will itſelf—The Teſtator having died on Suturday, on the Monday following, the Complainant, filed their original bill, in which they prayed that the Defendants ſhould account for the anceſtorial property, with intereſt, from the time of the deceaſe of their grand father, without claiming an intereſt in the reſiduary Eſtate. Doubts were afterwards raiſed by their Counſel on which their amended bill was formed. The pleadings agree that the Will was known to the younger ſons in the father's life time and their orignal bill ſhews, that their firſt impreſſion was, that they were excluded from all right or intereſt in the reſiduary property. He was not ſure that the Court ought to loſe ſight of that fact, as it clearly ſhewed their own belief that they were excluded from any ſhare in the reſidue of the property. It is true that in the amended bill, they ſtate a fraud, alledging that the Defendants had deceived them in their repreſentations reſpecting the Will, which however, is poſitively denied by the Defendants, in their anſwer, and is no where attempted to be proved.

The next point is, whether the whole of the reſidue of this Eſtate was intended by the Teſtator, as a fund for the joint benefit of the eight ſons? It was neceſſary, in conſidering that queſtion, to look at the Will itſelf, which they could only do through the medium of a tranſlation : and the tranſlation in this caſe, did not appear to to be ſo minutely exact as could have been deſired. The Will is made in

the name of the two eldeſt ſons, and as it now ſtands, is addreſſed to them in theſe words—" To Srijert Ramgopol Mullick, " my eldeſt ſon, and Srijert Ramrurton " Mullick, my middle ſon, greeting with benedictions; I, Sri Nimayechurn Mul- " lick, make this Will—I make this Will in the names of you two." After this addreſs, and ſpecifying the different legacies, the Will proceeds and ſays—" beſides " this, whatever Eſtate ſhall remain, conſiſting of houſes, ground, talooks, caſh, " &c. &c will remain under the charge of you two—you two are the managers " thereof."

By this clauſe, the whole of the reſiduary Eſtate is put under the management of the two eldeſt ſons. They are, to all intents and purpoſes, the Executors of the Will, and with much larger powers than are poſſeſſed by Executors in general. There could not be a doubt of the intention of the Teſtator by this Will, to appoint his two eldeſt ſons his Executors—The term *Curmacurtah* in the original, means in its moſt uſual acceptation manager of buſineſs. Foſter's Dictionary tranſlates it manager. He thought that Executor would have been a better tranſlation. It is alſo tranſlated Attorney, and the Attorney of a dead man, muſt mean the Executor. *Curmacurtah* implies much more than a manager, and frequently means right of property.

From conſidering the addreſs to the eldeſt ſons, and the Will being made in their name only, and from the entire conſtruction of all the clauſes, he was of opinion that the whole reſidue of the Eſtate, is put into the hands of the two eldeſt ſons, that the Eſtate is clearly veſted in them; and that if probate were granted of Hindoo Wills, no doubt it would be granted on this Will, to the two elder ſons. *Pudering and another verſus Towers—Ambler*, 363.

The Counſel for the Complainants, as he underſtood them, made the following points, under many ſubdiviſions.

1. That the Teſtator intended the Reſidue ſhould be a truſt-fund, for the benefit of all the 8 ſons, ſubject to certain charges.

2. That if the reſidue was not intended for the benefit of the whole of the ſons, that it became a fund for religions purpoſes, only.

3. That in ſuch caſe it was ſo vague and uncertain in its object, that it fails, and muſt reſult to the heirs at Law.

In deciding on the intention of the Teſtator, he did not rely on the particular meaning of *Curmacurtah*, which is equivocal, but upon the great grounds and facts in Will, to which the rules of conſtruction apply. The rules of conſtruction form a moſt important part of law; and were the Court not to decide by theſe rules, it would be better, inſtead of calling upon Judges of the law, to leave the deciſion of the queſtion to juries. If a Judge had authority to take up a Will as a common letter, and to diſpenſe in its in erpretation with the eſtabliſhed rules of conſtruction, it would be ſetting aſide all thoſe deciſions to which a Court of Law was bound to adhere. The great rule of conſtruction, and to which all the others are auxiliary, is to give due effect to the intention of the Teſtator, where that is conſiſtent with law, by which all their deciſions are guided. The great governing principle is to give effect to the general meaning and intent of the Teſtator; and the meaning, though contrary to the words, is to be the guide. This doctrine is ſupported on the authority of Lord Hardwicke; it is confirmed in the deciſion on Thelluſon's Will. Lord Mansfield has recognized the ſame eſtabliſhed rule of conſtruction, and the Maſter of the Rolls, more recently, declares, that wherever the Court can ſee a general intention conſiſtent with law, it is bound to give it effect. The general intention, which is in all caſes to be conſidered as the governing principle, is to be maintained.

The words in a deed are not the principal or most essential thing, but the intention of the Deed, and the words are to be so construed as shall best answer that intention: and through all its clauses the Court is bound to construe according to the intention of the Testator. It must always be remembered that when the residue is given, the Testator does not intend to die intestate, with respect to the residue; and that although a construction shall be made to support it, it never shall be made to defeat the intention of the Testator—*ut res magis valeat quam pereat*—so that, instead of fastening on any particular word in this Will, to defeat the general intention of the Testator, they were bound to construe them, so as to effectuate that intent as far as they could collect it;—they were then to turn to their first duty, that of collecting the intention. On reading this Will, the intention of the Testator to dispose of all his property, is evident, in the clause as to the residue of his Estate, where, after fulfilling certain duties, the residue is to remain in the hands of the two elder sons. With this disposition in his mind the Testator sits down to make his Will. He begins with addressing his two eldest sons; and this address is similar to all Hindoo instruments conveying property. He declares that the Will is made in the names of these two sons; and that he meant to give some effect to this declaration, and to appoint them sole Executors of his Will, it is impossible to deny. His next object is to give to each of his sons 3 lacs of rupees, or about £40,000 sterling, deducting therefrom, the amount of such sums as each had previously received from his Estate, during the Testator's life. The direction to account for debts due to the Estate, it is admitted, was necessary, whatever might be his intention as to the residue; and this clause of the Will he concludes with saying, "no one will have any concern with another." This is a very material sentence, and completely puts an end to all joint concern, or interference on the part of the six younger sons. He then goes on to explain his intentions to the Defendants, using in all his directions respecting the residuary Estate, the future tense, which he here changes to the present, and says, "you two are the managers thereof"; then he adds "you two will discharge my debts," &c. &c. committing the whole power and controul to the defendants. As to the reference which he directs to be made to the six younger sons, he thought it clear that it was done, in order to prevent misundestanding, and to obtain that conformity in their religious ceremonies, so requisite to the decorum observed among Hindoo families; and the notice to them was no doubt intended that the eight sons might perform the pious family duties, contemplated by the Will, collectively. The direction relates only to such rites and ceremonies as were to the honour of the family, and raises no inference either of right of property or of controul; they are merely to have the right to agree or to refuse, and if they object, the two elder sons may, if they please, disregard their objections, all of which is evidently incompatible with any right of property. It is clear that it cannot extend to the giving them any interest or controul, when the express words of their exclusion is looked to. The Codicils are also addressed to the two older sons, and the entire controul of the property therein mentioned, likewise given to them.

They are to pay debts, to perform his and his wife's obsequies, and to perform certain pious duties. The directions given on these points, are expressed in very general terms, there is no direction as to the expence, it is general in all respects. It is clear, therefore, that his intent was to give to the two elder sons the discretional power in all respects, over the residue of his Estate. He best knew the temper and disposition of his own off-spring, and to those who stood highest in his confidence and affection he left all his residuary property, subject to certain charges, but exempt from all controul on the part of the six younger sons. All is left

to the discretion of the two elder sons, giving them the most exclusive power and authority. It is impossible to suppose, if he did not intend to do so, that he who had gone into such minute details, respecting the property left to his daughters would not have been as particular as to this great residue, as he was with respect to the small bequests in the Codicils.

Had he not implicitly relied on the duty and affection of these two sons, he would not have left them a discretional power respecting objects that were considered so interesting in this world and to the happiness of his soul in another. He had no intention to make the Defendants such machines as were called Trustees; he intended them possession and right of property, and the words used in the Will, "Will remain under your charge and management," were not inconsistent with that general intention. The word translated "charge" is highly equivocal, and this word affords a principal ground on which the Complainants rest their claim. The word in the original is *zimmeer*, and according to Forster, often means possession (*Preface to Forster's Dictionary.*)—The word occurs once in the Will and repeatedly in the Codicils. Had the Translator intended to have left the Defendants merely as the Trustees of the residuary Estate, he could easily have done so, and in his Codicils he has in fact appointed them Trustees, of the bequests to his daughters.

Executors are not to be considered as Trustees. Where in the English Law, a man takes an Estate subject to a charge, he is not a Trustee in the sense in which that word is received in a Court of Equity. If a man were to appoint A. or B. his Executor; and add the words I leave my property under your charge, it would not convert him into a Trustee; so the word *zimmeer* or charge, used in this Will, cannot convert the two older sons into Trustees, contrary to the context of the Will and intent of the Testator.—The words translated "will remain under your charge," might be used with the intent of giving all the right of ownership, with many duties subjected to it.—He thought they would violate all the rules of construstion, were they to determine that this Persian word, for it was a Bengalo-Persian word, is to be allowed to convert the Defendants into the character of Trustees. They ought not to fasten on the precise word, but to be guided by the context and general intention of the whole.

There are no words in this Will, from which to collect that a trust was intended; and there is no express trust. Three requisites are indispensible to raise a trust, and the want of either of these requisites is fatal to it:—1. The words by which the trust is raised, must be clear:—2. The property must be defined, and 3. the object of the trust must be clear. *Hartand and Trigg*—1. Bro. Cas. Chary. 144; and many other cases. There are no words in this Will from which to collect that a trust fund was intended, and there is no express trust; the words, the property, and the object must be clear; each of these is a *sine qua non* of every trust. In considering the object and property embraced by this Will, and whether the words used are sufficiently mandatory and imperative, it appears that the only words to that effect are "will remain under your charge: you are the managers thereof," which cannot be held sufficient to raise a trust, under the want of a definite object. In the Codicils, where a trust was intended this *sine qua non* as to the object, is supplied. The Clauses in the Codicils make the objects sufficiently distinct.

By the Will it is evident, that the Testator intended to make the residue of his Estate liable to the charges of certain pious duties, though the amount is not named, but left to the discretion of the Defendants alone; and had it been intended as a trust fond, it was evident that he did not intend that the Complainants should share in its benefit; since he had expressly excluded them, from all concern with the

residue of the Estate. By giving such unbounded powers to the two eldest sons, the intention of the Testator is made apparent. In order to prevent disputes, respecting the duties to be performed by the two elder brothers, he directs that the 6 younger sons are to have notice of the performance of the religious ceremonies; and if they object, their objections are to have no weight. To make the object still more plain, and to draw more distinctly the line of separation, between the six sons and their two elder brothers, he declares that the latter are to have no concern in the management; and if they do object, their objection, are inadmissable. Had the testator intended all the eight sons to be joint sharers in the residuary Estate, he would not thus have excluded them from all concern in its management. It is impossible to conceive that he intended to give any such interest in the residuary property to the six younger sons, when he expresly declares that there is to be no common concern, and excludes them from all controul or power respecting that property, which he could not have consistently done, had he intended them to be joint proprietors—Such an exclusion from all right of controul negatives the idea of proprietary right.

The original Bill was filed by the Complainants before the ashes of their father were cold—He who knew, from the best opportunities, the disposition of his own offspring, and their relative qualities, did not choose to confide equally in them all, though they were all adults: but some stood higher in his confidence and affection, than others, and it was natural that to choose he should give a proof of the preference in his favour; and that he should repose his confidence in those who best deserved it. If it be decided that all the eight sons are entitled to share in the residuary Estate, there is no restriction to prevent an immediate division of the property; and consequently the complainants may to-morrow, if they will, take it out of the hands of the Defendants, in direct opposition to the Will of the Father. By the exclusion of the six younger sons from all interest in the residuary property, and leaving it entirely to the two elder sons, he knew that the complainants would be irretated at that unequal division of his property—foreseeing that effect, he guarded against their interference by introducing a clause into his will, that limits them to the option of joining in the pious rites of the family, but expresly excluding them from all concern in the property. It has been asked if the Testator intended that the Defendant should possess the whole of the residuary property, why did he leave them the seperate legacy of three lacs of rupees each? But it is plain that the three lacs were given to them for certain uses; making over to them the residue of his property, and distinguishing them from the others as the particular object of his confidence and affection.

It was probable that the distinction between actual possession and a beneficial interest in the property possessed, never entered the head of the Testator. No body but a lawyer thought of such a distinction. No man even in England except a lawyer, would think of separating the possession from property—it requires legal knowledge to mark the differance; and he believed that no such difference ever entered the head of the Testator, or of any other Hindoo; he could not therefore intend to make a distinction that was unknown to him; and in giving to the two elder sons possession of the residuary Estate, subject to certain charges, he vested in them the proprietory right:—placing the residue exclusively in their hands, and leaving the amount to be expended in religious and charitable functions, entirely discretional with them, is decisive against any claim to a beneficial interest on the part of the six younger sons. To have given them any claim in that property, an express declaration in the Will to that effect was necessary. In point of law he considered such a declaration necessary to give the six any interest in that

property. To that effect, he thought it would be necessary in law, that there should be words sufficient to support the intention; that those for whom the benefit was intended should be declared; the property given should be certain and fixed and not dependent on the will or descrition of another. These were three indispensile *sine qua nons*, to entitle the Complainants to any beneficial interest in the residuary property; not one of which was to be found in this Will. There was not a word directing any part of the property to be paid to the complainants; not a word that their objects to which any part of the property is to result; nor is there any certain property appropriated. As to the objects to be accomplished, the Testator leaves the mode and the expence entirely to the discretion of the Defendants, unfettered by all restraint from the Complainants.

If the Testator did intend to raise a trust, the most natural and obvious purpose of it was the benefit of the two elder sons, and their descendants. That he should select the two eldest sons to be Executors of his Will, to entrust them with the management of the Estate, to perform various religious offices, to discharge all the weighty and important obligations of Executors to such an Estate, without any recompence for their trouble, is extremely improble —It cannot be supposed that he would place these two favorite sons, the first in his regard and confidence, in a worse situation than the younger sons:—It is incredible; and yet such would be the effect if the bill of the complainants is not dismissed. Had he no other ground of preference than that of primogeniture, which is highly respected by all Hindoos, that alone would have had its influence in preventing the two elder sons from being placed in a worse situation than their six younger brothers; and less advantageous to them than had he died intestate; in which case the eldest son, by the Hindoo law, would have been entitled to one twentieth of the whole property, in the first instance, and the second son to one fortieth part; after which, the residue would have been equally divided among all the sons: so that if the bill be not dismissed, the two elder sons, are not only without compensation for their trouble as executors, but are placed in a worse situation by this Will, than if, the father had died intestate; nor can those objects, considered so important to the Testator's reputation in this World, and his happiness in another, be effected, if the two eldest sons are not vested with the residuary Estate, subject to such duties and charges as the Will directs. It has been asked if the Testator intended to give a beneficial interest to the two elder sons in the residuary property, why did he use the words "will remain under the charge of you two." To that it might be answered, that the rule of construction looks to the whole scope and intention of the Will, and not to any particular word or passage; and that, that ought to be their guide in the construction, would appear by turning to one of the Codicils, where he says "my daughter will receive 10,000 rupees," and, according to these words, were they to go by them only, the money must be paid to the Daughter; but by the sequel of the Codicil, it appears that sum is to remain under charge of the two elder brothers; so in his Will in giving three lacks of Rupees to each of the eight sons, his words are, each shall receive, but by addressing his will to the elder sons, and making it in their names exclusively, he intended to vest the whole, of the residuary property in them, subject to the payment of Debts and the charges of certain pious duties. It has been said that the words under your management or charge, are inconsistent with the right of property. It may fairly be said, that the word charge or management standing by itself, could not fully imply the right of property in the thing held; but if the word manager were added to an English Will, in which the intention of the Testator to vest property in the person, was fairly collected, the addition of that word would not be inconsistent

with the general intention; and would not effect the right of property. It is a common expression to say, that such an Estate thrives under such a one's management; and there the sense in which management is taken, is not at all incompatible with the fullest right of property.

If the Testator intended by this Will to raise a trust, it could only be for one of three objects—the first, for pious and charitable purposes;—secondly, as a fund for the benefit of all the sons; and thirdly, for the benefit of the two eldest sons, subject to the charges.

There are no words sufficient to raise a trust by this Will, for charitable purposes, although the general nature of the expressions will not prevent it in such cases.—The translator has only rendered the word "out of" in the case of the payment of debts, and "from," elsewhere,—that however is of no consequence. There is no application of any Estate to any of the purposes enumerated; and therefore there is no trust; but if there were, the Complainants' bill must be dismissed, framed as it is. If there be no trust for charitable or pious purposes, it can never be contended, that the Testator intended to give any interest in the residue to either or all of the six sons, which is at variance with the language of the Will, which excludes them from all management or concern, at the same time that, with a view to religious family decorum, he desires a communication to that purpose, to be made to the six younger sons, carefully guarding against any conclusion, and the previous declaration that they should have no concern one with the other. If it be decided that it was not the intention of the Testator to exclude the younger brothers, they may file a bill for a partition of the whole, whenever they please. The separate legacies to them under that construction, are unaccountable, though not so the legacies to the elder sons. It requires express words to separate the beneficial interest from the possession. But the Complainants have neither possession nor beneficial interest given to them by any words in this Will. There are no words mandatory or recommendatory in favour of the Complainants, as to the principal or profits; or pointing them out as objects of his bequest. How is the balance of this Estate, for which the Defendants are called upon to account, to be ascertained? If there were nothing but the debts and the particular objects, the balance of the residue might be ascertained, but as there are various undefined objects to be regulated at the discretion of the Defendants, such a balance can never be ascertained; and his Lordship thence inferred that the Testator intended the beneficial interest to go to the two sons. And it was most improbable that he could intend to place his two eldest sons in a worse situation than the younger; and yet such must be the case if the Complainants are right, as, by a division according to the Hindoo law, they would have been entitled to more than their younger brothers.—The Testator does not any where say I give:—the words of the bequest throughout are pursuant to the object he had in view. He intended the Estate to go to his two elder sons, subject to debts and to the charges, and had no idea of perpetuity as to the residue; although as to the property in the Codicils he had such an intention; and these were written on the same day with the Will itself. A doubt might arise whether he gave the two elder sons, more than an Estate for life, if the direction as to the payment of debts, &c. did not carry the fee, according to the determinations so numerous on this point.

It has been presumed that the Testator intended to form a sort of non descript perpetuity, by which the residue of his Estate should remain as a monument of his name and greatness upon earth. Such an idea however was unsupported by proof and was in itself absurd. There was no probability that the Testator ever thought of so extraordinary a perpetuity, nor of any other perpetuity for the residue of his

Estate; though in his Codicils he has constituted a perpetuity for express purposes and had he intended to have done so with the residue of his Estate, it would in like manner have been expressed in the Will, which was made on the same day with the Codicils. That he had no such purpose is also evident from his not using the words for ever; nor does he even say to you and to your heirs; and if he had used these words it would go on further than a fee; it could not create a perpetuity. There is then no perpetuity formed or intended, nor is there any attempt to lock up the property—The law requires that the property should be enjoyed, and the question then arises by whom? The charges on the residuary property are to be considered as mere legacies, or as charges to which every Estate in the hands of the Hindoos are subject, and they are all left to the discretion of the Defendants.

It is a clear and established rule and first principle, that no resulting trust can be raised contrary to the intention of the Testator: the intention must prevail even against the words; and that heirs at law must be excluded by necessary implication, from the words of the Will, need not be urged P. C. 51.—The implication here, is necessarily raised in favour of the two elder sons, to the exclusion of the six younger; for the implication, in favour of the two, cannot be set aside, without also putting aside the whole of the residuary clause. A doubt has been suggested whether the words, will remain under your charge, are sufficient to convey the right of property: but there is in addition to these words, an express devise by this Will. The defendants by the words of the Will are directed to pay debts out of the residue, and to fulfil other purposes; to do which requires that they should have absolute dominion of the preperty; even where there is a devise to pay debts and funeral expences, it gives a fee—no Will requires particular words to confer an Estate—Gardner and Skelton, 1 Eqy. Cas abrd. 197.

It is then said, that if the Testator did not intend a trust either for pious purposes; or, for all the sons, it must be left for some other purpose; and from omitting to say in the Will, that the residue shall go to the use and benefit of the two elder sons, it could not be intended to go to them. Every presumption by which a resulting trust could arise is rebutted by the language of this Will. The nature of a resulting trust is that it arises from some express or constructive trust intended by the testator; such intent is therefore a previous question, and must depend upon there being words which shew he *did not* intend that the legatee or devisee, should have the beneficial interest, and that the Testator would have declared such to be his attention, had he been called upon. The devise in this case it not a property to be sold, but a devise to the Defendants, subject to certain charges with general directions; and no such devise has ever been construed to be a trust. It has been said that the words "will remain under your charge," have raised a trust by construction; but the rule is, that there must be a certain, express object to raise a trust, and no such object is here.

Lord Hardwicke in Hill and the Bishop of London, 1. Atk. 618. shews the further rules as to resulting trusts; and the decision in this last case was in favour of the Defendants in the present. There is no instance of a resulting trust, where there is a devise, with personal instructions to pay debts. In the last case there was no declaration as to the produce arising from the sale of the Advowson, and yet Lord Hardwicke held that there was no resulting trust. Suppose that in this case, the residue of the Estate, consisted of lands to be sold, for payment of debts and other purposes, there were many authorities for deciding that, even in that case, no resulting trust could be raised unless the intention of the Testator were clear to that effect—notwithstanding lands are sold, the residue should not result

to the heir at law—such a claim had been set aside by the Lord Keeper assisted by four Judges. So is North and Crompton, 1. Cas. Chy. 196. the law gave the Estate to the Devisee, though no directions were given as to the disposal of the residue, after the payment of the debts and legacies.—So in Rogers and Rogers, Talbot 268, the Chancellor said it was impossible to believe that the testator meant to make the devisee a trustee for the heir at law, and there the words were *in trust* for the payment of debts and legacies—So in Malabar and Malabar, Talbot 78, the words were *upon trust &c.*—So in 2 Freeman 105 and *Cunningham and Millish*, 1. Eqy. cases abd. 273 In one of those cases where an attempt was made to take the residuary property from the Devisee in favour of the heir at law; but the House of Lords and the Courts below, set aside the claim; and it was then said by the Lord Chancellor, that if it were held that the beneficial interest in the property, should result to the heir at law, the Devisee would have nothing but his labour for his pains—So much as to a resulting trust to an heir.—Now as to an Executor the question must depend upon the Testator's intention.—The *onus probandi* would be on the next of kin—it would be necessary that the next of kin should shew that the Testator did intend to exclude the Executor; and that intention must be clearly proved, before the interest of the Executor can be disturbed—there must be clear proof, violent presumption, or irresistable inference that, by naming an executor, the Testator did not intend him to have the beneficial interest in the residuary property; wherever there is such property undisposed of, the fundamental presumption that the law makes in such case is, that it is a gift to the Executor, of which he is not to be dispossessed by the next of kin at law, at that the Executor shall take the whole of such residue, unless there be direct proof, violent presumption, or irresistable inference of the intention of the testator to the contrary, arising from the will itself, and the complainants must shew such grounds in their favour, before the Defendants could be called upon to rebut their claim. A legacy to an Executor cannot take away or affect his right to the residue of the Estate. To have that effect it is necessary that the legacy be given expresly for his trouble, and his right to the residue cannot be disturbed unless under direct proof, strong presumption, or irresistible inference. The legacies in this case will afford neither such proof, presumption, or inference; and unless the complainants can shew such grounds, the right of the Defendants cannot be affected, even were they entire strangers, unconnected with the family of the Testator; and if a doubt only could be raised against their right, were they standing in the situation of mere strangers, how much more strongly does their right to the property appear, when considered as the elder sons and the heads of the family, vested with the higher pretentions, particularly recognized by the Hindoos, and by their law in favour of primogeneture? It is natural to believe, that the Testator intended them adequate compensation for their trouble; and there is no proof by which the Complainants can shew, that the Testator did not intend that they should take the whole of the residue of the Estate.—The Estate being in the hands of the Executor the next of kin, must, from the Will, shew such an intent of the Testator in his favour; and then the Executor may rebut the inference by extrinsic evidence. All the cases shew that the Executor must have the beneficial interest in what is undisposed of; unless there is an irresistible inference to the contrary. Where is that evidence or inference here. If the express legacies in this Will to the two Defendants, can be held to exclude them from their rights as Executors, the legacies to each of the six Complainants must also exclude them as next of kin. The cases of equal legacies making the Executors Trustees for the residue, admits of many exceptions, as in *Rutland* and *Rutland*, 2. *Peere Williams* 209—*Ball* and *Smith*, 2 Vern 676.

Jones and *Westcomb* 1. Eqv, Cas. add. 245. both noticed in *Southcot* and *Watson* 3. Atkins 229 *Lawson* and *Lawson* 4 *Bro.* P. C. 21 and *Hornsby* and *Finch* —2 Ves. Sor. 80.—the case is that they are Trustees, when the legacies are given for their care and trouble in the management; as in Foster and Munt 1 Vernon. 473. or when an interrestible inference arises from some point equally strong *Bowker* and *Hunter* 1. *Bro.* C. Chy. 328 shews and confirms this doctrine, But this case does not stand on the mere defect of evidence on the part of the Complainants, for the words of the Will are in their favour, as are their relationship and the legacies to the Complainants.—Att. *Versus Hooker* 2d *P. Williams* 338, and from all these considerations his Lordship inferred that the Testator intended to exclude the six younger sons, from any interest beyond their express legacies.

It would be destruction to the purposes of the Will, if the Complainants have a right to call for a division of the property, since by the words of the Will, they are shut out from all concern with it. The case of *Pickering* and *Lord Stamford* was a legal intestacy, the property not being disposed of at Law, or in Equity, but does not extend to the case of an Executor, or of a resulting trust. Lord Loughborough's own doctrine, in *Bowker* and *Hunter*, shews 1 Bro. 238, that neither Heir nor Executor can be excluded but by express words, or necessary implication; but here there is an express devise of the property.—In Bachelor and Searle, there was no gift of the surplus: Vern 736 Brossbridge and Woodroffe—2d Atkins 68, the Executor's right prevailed upon the single ground, that the intent of the Testator was to exclude the next of kin.—There is no legal foundation in this Will on which to rest a resulting trust: and Vatchest and Breton 5 Bro. P. C. 51 shews that if there was a resulting trust, it could only result from the Defendants as Executors, to themselves as next of kin, and eldest sons. There is nothing in this case like an intestacy, so that he was clearly of opinion, that the complainants have only shewn a right to their legacies of three lacs of rupees, to each; and that they have no right to an account, with a view to, or in aid of evidence; and they cannot have it on any other ground, as the Court are all agreed as to the right of the Testator to bequeath his ancestorial and acquired property, in unequal portions; and a reference to the master would, he thought, be at variance with the whole scope of the Will, and counteract the intention of the Testator.

On all the points of law the inferences are in favour of the Defendants. The Hindoo law does not stand in the way of the execution of this Will, as it acknowledges the right of the testator to make an unequal distribution of his property. The Will does not express any trust, there is not one of the *sine qua nons* of such a trust; neither is there any constructive trust. Where Chattles, &c. as in this case to pay thereout debts or other charges the residue becomes the property of the devisee, and no resulting trust can spring from such a devise. There are here no such direct proof, no violent presumption, nor irresistable inference as the law requires to disturb the right of the Defendants; and the grounds for raising a resulting trust are rebutted by the general intention, collected from the Will; and if any trust could result, it must be to the Defendants, as next of kind; the other six sons being expressly excluded by the words of the Will.

It has been said, if the balance of the residuary Estate were found to be very considerable, it might be concluded that the whole of the sons were intended by the Testator to share in that residuary fund, but that if found to be inconsiderable, it should go to the two elder sons only. But no such rule could apply—their decision was not to be guided by the amount of the property, but by law, and must be the same whether it was one lac or an hundred lacs. He thought that the Bill ought to be dismissed, as the object of the Testator expressed in the Will was, that

the Complainants should have no concern or controul in the residue; but if the bill be not dismissed they must have a very important concern with it; and the decree, which they were called upon to give, must frustrate all the intentions of the Testator. The Complaints, until a partition of the property be made, would have a right to interfere, though the Will expressly interdicts their interference. A general decree to account would be vain also, unless the whole be submitted to the master; and if the sons disagree, the points at variance must come before the Court, which would impose upon them the regulation of the mode, form, &c. of idolatrous worship, duties not very consistent with the character of a British and Christian Court. The directing in this case, any such reference to the master, is in direct opposition to the intention of the Testator, and has the effect of setting aside all his arrangements; and taking away that discretionary power which he gave to the two elder sons to the exclusion of the others.

His Lordship concluded a very able and learned argument, fraught with great legal research, of which we have merely attempted to offer a few detached heads.

(To be Concluded.)

Ship Hunter, Captain Williams, *Vrs.* THE UNDER WRITERS.

On Thursday last an Insurance cause, of considerable interest, was argued, and judgment pronounced in the Supreme Court. The circumstances of the case were briefly these:—

In the month of September last, Insurance was effected on the cargo of the ship Hunter, Captain Williams, consisting of 5,200 bags of Rice, valued at Sicca rupees 6 per bag, making a total of Sicca rupees 31,200, on a voyage from the port of Calcutta to Madras. The Hunter left the pilot on the 27th of September, and on the 4th of October, was captured by the Revenant French Privateer, commanded by M. Surcouff, who despatchd his prize to the Isle of France. Accounts having reached Calcutta of the capture, the usual notice was given by the assured, of the loss and abandonment—the underwriters admitting both, should the capture be confirmed. In the meantime, further advices were received, that the ship, after having been in possession of the enemy for forty eight hours, had been retaken by the crew, and carried into Madras Roads, where she arrived on the 16th of October, one day subsequent to the expiration of the period to which the Company's guarantee extended, for the purchase of rice at the fixed rate of Star Pagodas 110 per garce.

The object of the voyage being thus frustrated, the present action was brought, for the recovery of Sicca rupees 7,300, being the difference arising from the proceeds of the Cargo, which was

eventually sold at Trincomallee, and the sum insured; or, in other words, between the proceeds of the Cargo, and what it would have fetched, had the ship arrived at her destined port previous to the 16th of October,

On the part of the Underwriters, it was contended, that although the ship was in possession of the Enemy, the Cargo remained entire, and as she had eventually reached her destination, there could be no just grounds for recovery.

The Chief Judge, after hearing counsel on both sides, pronounced judgment, chiefly on the grounds of the abandonment, in favour of the Plaintiff, awarding the coasts of suit and every other charge, to be paid by the Underwriters.

COURT OF JUDICATURE OF PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND.

DOUGLAS MURRAY, Plaintiff,
JOSEPH BURN, Defendant.

On Tuesday the 2d June last, a cause of much expectation, came on to be tried before the Honorable Sir Edmond Stanley, Recorder of this Island; and after a full investigation of the merits and many witnesses examined on both sides, the Recorder pronounced the judgment of the Court, on Monday the 27th June.

It was an action of Trover and Conversion, brought by the Plaintiff, Merchant of Madras, against the Defendant, late Master of the ship General Wellesley, but now resident at Prince of Wales' Island, to recover damages against him, for detaining and converting to his use, a cargo of goods consisting of twenty one bales of Cloth, Plaintiff's property at Sooloo, on the 18th of May 1806. The Plaintiff laid his damage for the loss of his goods and the market of Sooloo, at Ten Thousand and Eighty-two Spanish dollars—and Defendant having been arrested upon a writ, and held to special bail, appeared and pleaded, *Not Guilty*; and issue having been joined, the material facts as they were collected from the *parole* and written evidence, were shortly these.

In the month of March 1806, the ship General Wellesley, of which the Defendant and captain David Dalrymple, were part owners, was fitted out at Madras for a trading Malay voyage; a considerable cargo of Cloth, and other articles destined for the market of Sooloo and other Eastern markets, were shipped on

board that ship, on account of the owners, by Messrs. Parry and Lane, of Madras, who had a mortgage on the ship and cargo; that Defendant Joseph Burn, then acted as Master and Commander, and in that character gave an order that the Plaintiff's goods which were destined for the Sooloo market, should be received on board, and carried without freight, in consequence of which, Plaintiff on 7th March 1806, shipped on board the General Wellesley, the cargo in question, consisting of twenty one bales of Cloth, his property, value as per invoice at Madras, 2825 Star Pagodas—that the ship sailed from Madras for Sooloo in March 1806—Plaintiff being a passenger on board; that she arrived in Sooloo roads, on the 18th of May 1806, upon which the Plaintiff, demanded his goods from the Defendant, offering to pay the freight for them, but the Defendant refused to deliver them, alleging that by the usage of the Malay trade, no part of the cargo of passengers or other persons could be disposed of at any Malay port or market, until the cargo of the Owners was first sold; that upon this refusal, the Plaintiff quitted the ship leaving his goods in it, and embarked on board another ship;—that the General Wellesley sailed in two months after from Sooloo to Pointiana, with a part of the cargo of the Owners unsold;—that she arrived at Pointiana in September where the Defendant was left to dispose of his cargo, that the ship returned to Prince of Wales' Island, in October 1806, under the sole command of Captain Dalrymple (who sometimes acted as joint master) who landed the Plaintiff's goods, and lodged them in the stores of Mr. George Seton, for the use of, and to be delivered to Defendant Burn on his arrival; and that upon Defendant's arrival in August 1807. Mr. Seton offered to deliver them to him, but Defendant by letter, 25th August 1807, directed Mr. Seton, to dispose of the cargo of goods (Plaintiff's property) to the use of or to the order of captain Dalrymple, from whom he received them: that accordingly in March 1808 capt. Dalrymple sold the Plaintiff's goods to Messrs. Carroll and Scott, Auctioneers at Prince of Wales Island, for 4 970 Spanish Dollars, which they paid to captain Dalrymple, who applied the money and proceeds of the goods in fitting out the ship for another voyage to the South Seas, on which voyage she has proceeded;—That the cargo was resold by Messrs. Carroll and Scott, in a few days after, for 5 474 Spanish Dollars; and that those sales were without the knowledge or consent of the Plaintiff.

Upon those facts, Sir Edmond Stanley delivered his judgment as follows: two general question were made for the opinion of the Court.

1st.—Whether upon the evidence, the Defendant is in point of fact, or in point of law, at all liable to the Plaintiff's action.

2d.—If he is, what the extent or measure of the damages ought to be.

Defendant insisted that he was not all liable upon three grounds.

1st.—That he never had possession of the Plaintiff's goods, not having signed a *bill of lading* for them.

2d.—That by the *usage* of the Malay trade, he had a right to detain them at Sooloo, and the other eastern markets, until the owner's cargo was sold.

3d.—That the sale and conversion, or in other words, the tort and wrong, was committed by captain David Dalrymple, and that he only was liable to the Plaintiff's action.

This Defence necessarily involves three considerations.

1st.—How far the Defendant has (in point of law) *by his own acts*, rendered himself responsible in this action, which makes it necessary for the Court to advert to the principles of the action of trover, and the ingredients necessary to be proved to support such an action.

2d.—How far the Defendant is in point of law responsible *for the acts of Captain David Dalrymple*, which involves the consideration of the question, how far one partner, or part owner, or joint master of a ship, is liable for a *Tort*, committed by another in actions brought by third persons for the conversion of their goods.

3d.—How far a bailee of goods, or *a gratuitous dispository of such goods*, who has undertaken to carry them without reward, is answerable for the loss or embezzlement of those goods.

Sir Edmond Stanley said, that he was most clearly and decidedly of opinion, that the defendant is liable to the Plaintiff's action, upon each and every of those grounds.

1st.—That his own acts, independent of Dalrymple's amount to an actual conversion.

2d.—That he is responsible for the acts of Dalrymple, and that upon principles, and authority an action of trover will lie, by a stranger, against one partner, or part owner, or joint master of a ship for a *tort*, or wrong, committed by another in the usual course of their business, or dealing; that they, and each of them, are answerable *civilly*, that is, in civil damages, though not *criminally*, for the acts of the other; that the possession of one of the goods of a third person (intrusted to them or their servants) is the possession of both; the unlawful conversion of one is the conversion of

both; so as to render both, or either, liable to the actions of third persons for such injurious acts; that they need not both be joined in the action, at least that it could only be pleaded in abatement, and that it is a matter of contribution and adjustment among themselves, how far one of them is to be reimbursed who is mulct in damages for a *trot*, committed by another.

3d.—That there is sufficient evidence in this case of gross negligence and indeed fraud in the Defendant, to subject him in the present, or at least in an action of a different form, for the loss of the goods, supposing that neither the acts of the Defendant, or of Dalrymple amounted strictly to a conversion of them.

In order to support the action of trover, three things are necessary to be proved.

1st.—Property in the Plaintiff.

2d.—Possession in the Defendant, and a *tortious* conversion by him, of the Plaintiff's property to his own use, or to the use of any other.

3d.—The value and amount of the damages.

The ground of the action is the conversion, which may be proved in three ways. 1st, *by an original unlawful taking* of goods—2d. if the goods came to the hands of Defendant by delivery, *an actual demand and refusal* ought to be proved, and such refusal is sufficient evidence of a conversion, unless the Defendant could justify the detainer under some lawful process, or for some lien he had on the goods; as a mortgagee or pawnee of goods for the money lent, a common carrier for his hire, an innkeeper for the keeping of a horse, or in consequence of some other legal lien, with the payment or tender of which, an action of trover cannot be maintained.

3d.—By proving *an actual conversion* in Defendant by sale or otherwise, and as where there is an original wrongful taking of Goods, no other proof of conversion is necessary; so where actual conversion is established, neither an actual taking, nor a demand and refusal, are necessary to be proved; now if a *tortious* conversion in established in any of those ways, it matter not to the Plaintiff what becomes of the goods afterwards, if they were unlawfully taken from the Defendat by another, or if the Defendant had been robbed of them by Dalrymple, or any other, he indeed might have his remedy over against such wrong-doer by action or prosecution, but it never could discharge him from his original responsibility;—nay, so sacred a regard has the law of England for the security of private property, that it will not suffer any person to intermeddle with that of another with impunity.—If a man takes,

or uses, or detains any goods, without my consent, and afterwards delivers them to me, an action of trover and conversion will lie; the Plaintiff may recover damages for the *detention*, and the re delivery of the goods will only go in mitigation of damages:—so it has been determined, that if a man takes the Horse of another without his consent and rides him, and leaves him at an inn, that is a conversion:—so if one man who is intrusted with the goods of another, puts them into the hands of a third person, without, or contrary to orders, that has been held a conversion, and in the case of Seyde and Hay, 4th. Durnford and East's reports 260—trover was brought by the owner for certain goods against the Captain of a vessel in which they had been shipped, and the only question was whether there was evidence of a conversion to maintain the action, the goods having been left by the Defendant in the hands of a wharfinger for the Plaintiff's use who detained them for a charge of wharfage fees, upon the ground of *a usage* which appeared to be an unfounded one, and the Court of King's Bench were unanimously of opinion that (though the Plaintiff might have had his goods at any time, by sending for them, and paying the wharfage) this was a conversion by the Captain, so a conversion by a servant or a partner, provided they act in the usual course of their business, would be a conversion by the master or other partner, as was the case of the jeweller, whose apprentice took a diamond out of the socket offered in the shop for sale, this was held a conversion in the master; so was the case of a party who left a box of plate at his bankers, in whose house there were several partners, and one of them broke open the box and pawned the plate, the other partners were held liable in trover; and *civilly* answerable in damages, though each would have been only *criminally* answerable for his own acts—Now to apply those principles to the present case.

As *to the property* in the Plaintiff *and possession* in the Defendant, it has been proved that the cargo of 21 bales of cloth, with the initials of Plaintiff's name D. M. were delivered on board the General Wellesley, of which Defendant was master and joint owner, at Madras. Delivery to a servant, whose usual business it is to receive goods is a delivery to the master, (and though no bill of lading was signed, which might make the proof more easy and is a convenient commercial document for the consignment of goods) yet is does not follow that a party may not prove the delivery of his goods in any other way—As to the conversion by the Defendant, *the demand and refusal* is evidence of that; but Defendant attempts to justify the detainer under a *usage* in the Malay

trade, that the goods of passengers or others should not be disposed of at any of Malay ports, until the sales of the owner's cargoes are first completed: now without wishing to dispute the reasonableness of such a *usage*, it may be sufficient to say, that if the Plaintiff had in breach of such usage or agreement, injured the market by underselling (or in any way prejudiced the sales of) the owner's cargo they might perhaps have maintained an action of the case against him, but neither the evidence proves, nor could the usage extend in point of law, to authorize the owners or masters, to seize or detain the cargoes of passengers or other persons for an indefinite period of time, until they were either able, or willing to dispose of their own cargoes. Such a usage (if it had been proved) would be unreasonable and inlegal, and therefore he was clearly of opinion, that the detention of the Plaintiff's goods at Sooloo was injustifiable, and that Defendant's refusal to deliver them is sufficient evidence of a conversion in him, to render him liable in this action; it was not incumbent on the Plaintiff to look after his goods further.

But he said, he would suppose for argument sake, that the defendant's refusal to deliver the Plaintiff's goods at Sooloo was justifiable, and that he was warranted in detaining them there, and at all the other eastern markets, until the sales of the owners cargoes were compleated—Yet Defendant's subsequent conduct, and the subsequent acts of himself and Dalrymple, in October 1806, August 1807, and March 1808, at this Island, render the Defendant clearly liable in this action. The Plaintiff's goods are carried without his consent in the General Wellesley by Captain Dalrymple, from Pointiana to Prince of Wales Island in October 1806, and lodged by him in the stores of Mr. Seton, for the use of the Defendant Burn; in several months after they are offered to Defendant, who by letter refuse to receive them, *and desires Mr. Seton to account for them to the order* of *Captain Dalrymple*: those acts and this letter, I consider to be an actual conversion of the Plaintiffs goods by the Defendant and indeed in both of them, they were both *tort feazors*, and in torts, the assentor as well as the act, are principals; and the subsequent sales and receipt of the proceeds by Dalrymple, is in truth a conversion by the Defendant—there is also another ground upon which the Defendant would be responsible, supposing no act of conversion proved against him, and that his *gross negligence*, by which the Plaintiff has lost his goods, the proceeds of which are now embarked by Dalrymple without Plaintiff's consent in a speculation to the South Seas. Defendant having

undertaken to carry them through *without a reward*, the law imposed upon him a respofibility and charge; a common carrier on the land or on the seas for *hire*, is answerable for all accidents and losses which may happen to the goods, except from the act of God, or the King's enemies—they are in fact *Insurers*; even robbery, or piracy, would not excuse them; and the law is so strict to prevent collusion and fraud, that the master may contrive to be robbed on purpose and share the spoils.—Proprietors of waggons, and owners and master of ships, are common carriers within this description, and the 7th Geo. II. Chap. 15th. and the 26th of Geo. III. Chap. 86, which exempts owners of ships from liability in cases of embezzlement, robbery, or dishonesty of the master or mariners or others, beyond the amount of the value of the ship and freight, and exempts them from losses occasioned by fire, or by robbery of gold, money or jewels without a specification in writing of them, proves their general liability in all other cases: indeed when goods are taken on board of ship to carry *without freight or reward* (which is this case) and is called a naked bailment, the owners or master are only liable for any gross neglect by which the goods are lost or embezzled, and they are bound only to take the same care of them that they would of their own goods,—Now Defendant's own conduct with respect to Plaintiff's goods, which were put on board his ship and in his care at Madras, in March 1806, in having suffered them to be brought in his ship from Sooloo to Prince of Wales' Island, without Plaintiff's consent; and his afterwards having when he found them here in August 1807, in Mr. Seton's stores; refused to receive them, and preserve them for the Plaintiff's use as it was his duty to do, were sufficient acts of negligence and breach of trust on his part, to render him liable for the loss of the goods, even supposing no other acts done by him; indeed there was so many grounds upon which Defandant was liable, that he was only at a loss to know which was the strongest to rest upon.—The variety of Defences which the Defendant has made, and the different characters he wishes to assume, would place the Plaintiff in either a whimsical predicament, and furnished an instance of Eastern ingenuity, such as he had not met with—says the Defendant, I am not liable to your action because though I took or detained your goods, I did not sell them; neither I am responsible, says Captain Dalrymple, because though I sold your goods, I did not take them—and with more colour of justice, Messrs. Carroll and Scott would say we are not subject to your claim, because we bought your goods in market overt, and neither

took or sold them—so the upshot of the argument is, that the Plaintiff has redress against no body, which is repugnant to the principles of the British Law, which says there can exist no right or wrong for which the Law will not furnish an adequate remedy.

It would be a discredit to the justice of the Court and of this Island if these sort of game which has been attempted to be played in this case could be practised with success, or if the arm of the Court was not long enough to reach frauds of this sort:—he would not turn the Plaintiff round to go to look after Captain Dalrymple in the South Seas, but would fix the defendant with the damages which the Plaintiff has sustained, and leave him to seek redress against Dalrymple, or others, as well as he could. He had also gone more at large into the Law, than he would have thought it necessary to do, if it had not been the first case of consequence which had been brought before the Court, since its establishment; and he wished (as far as his humble talents would allow him) that the British Law should be fully explained and well understood by the Inhabitants of this Island, whenever cases occurred which required an explanation of it; because he was sure the more it was examined and understood, the more its wisdom and equity would be admired and revered, and the more they would have reason to feel a deep sense of gratitude to his Majesty for the gracious Charter of Justice which he had been pleased to grant, and which has rescued this Island from the state of confusion in which it had so long been involved; and the removal of which he trusted would raise its credit and respectability in all the ports of the civilized and commercial world.

With respect to the damages, the plaintiff has certainly failed to prove that part of his case which relates to the injuries he alledged to have sustained *by the loss of the market of Sooloo*, and negative evidence has been given by the defendant, that the whole of that voyage turned out a bad speculation, as a considerable quantity of the owner's cargo, was brought back unsold owing to the makets that year being overstocked:—nor has plaintiff given evidence of any other special damages.—But he was of opinion, the plaintiff in this case had a right to recover, not merely the amount of the proceeds of the sale to Messrs. Carroll and Scott, but the full value of his goods, and in estimating that value he should adopt the principle which was laid down by Lord Chief Justice Pratt, in the case of *Amerie v. Delamire*, in Strange's Reports, in the case of the jewel which was detained from the possessor of it, and which as it was not produced by the defendant he directed the jury to presume it was of the very highest value of

any jewel that would fit the socket. "The only standard he had to go by was the amount of the resale of the plaintiff's goods by Carroll and Scott, and therefore a verdict must be entered for the plaintiff for 5474 Spanish Dollars, with costs, and he should not allow the defendant anyfreight for the carriage of the goods not only because it was ageed that none should be paid, but because in his opinion defendant had by the misapplication and embezzlement of them, forfeited any claim he could have had upon that ground."

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, 26th July 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council permits Mr. Assistant Surgeon Macdonald of the 8th Regiment of Native Cavalry to visit the Presidency on leave of absence for six months, and to proceed to Prince of Wales' Island on private business.

August 5, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following Regulations respecting Returns of Ordnance and of Camp Equipage which are required to be transmitted by Officers of the Ordnance Establishment, and others who may be employed to officiate in that capacity.

The monthly Returns of Ordnance Stores, heavy and light Field Artillery and Camp Equipage in Store at out Stations, as required by the present Regulations of the Service, are to be discontinued—and in lieu of them monthly lists of articles issued and received, are to be transmitted; countersignnd by the Commanding Officer.

Quarterly returns corresponding in form with the present Monthly Returns, are to be transmitted on the 1st of May, August, November and February, for the Quarters preceding those months respectively, accompanied by a copy of the journal for the quarter, and the original vouchers for all deliveries.

August 8, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council permits Mr. Surgeon Dove of the 6th Regiment of Cavalry to proceed to China on sick Certificate for the recovery of his health.

August 19, 1808.

Cornet Laurence of the 1st Regiment of Native Cavalry having reported his return to this Presidency with the permission of the Honorable Court of Directors, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to re-admit that officer to his rank on the establishment.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets having reported their arrival at the Office of the Adjutant General of the Army, the Governor in Council directs that they be admitted on the establishment.

Cavalry.—Messrs Archibald Kerr, and W. Henry Budd.

Artillery or Engineers.—Messrs. T. Henry Thoresby, and R. E. Milbourne.

Infantry.—Messrs. Samuel Oliver Smith, Lawrence Macdowall, John Ward, John Baptiste Mercier, Francis Hugh Massey Wheeler, Henry Rice King, Thomas Richard Stockdale, John Peake, Alexander Borthwick, Andrew Hendrie, Nicol Spence, William Henry Wooton, Richard Morrison, Thomas Thuillier,

David Carnegie Stewart, Avery Truman, Alexander Bell, George Coxe, Richard Shanahan, Robert Trew, Charles Wakewill, Richard Cocke, Roderick Macleod, John Tod, Iſaac Nicholſon, George Kinſley Babington, William John Darby, Alexander Pringle Ruſſell, Marſhall Clarke, and Henry Harriſon.

SERINGAPATAM PRIZE-MONEY.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleaſed to reſolve, that a dividend of Seringapatam Prize-Money, ariſing from the value of captured ordnance and ſtores, and from the balance of prize-property due by the prize Agents, ſhall be iſſued, in the following proportions correſponding with thoſe diſtributed at Seringapatam.

	of a ſhare.	*Pagodas.*
Naig, Sepoy, Trumpeter, Drummer, Black Doctor, Pioneer, Gun Laſcar and authorized Puckally, 2-3ds of - -	1	12
Havildar and 2d Tindal of Gun Laſcars, - - -	1	18
Jemidar, Standard bearer, and 1ſt Tindal of Gun Laſcars,	2	36
Subidar and Syrang of Gun Laſcars, - - - - -	6	108
Corporal, Trumpeter, Drummer and private Europeans,	1	18
Serjeant, - - - - - - - -	2	36
Serjeant-maj. Sub-conductor, Sub-aſſiſt. ſurgeon, and Park ſerjt.	3	54
Warrant officer: comprehending, Quarter-maſter of Dragoons, Conductor of Stores, and Provoſt Martial, - -	15	270
Subaltern: comprehending, Lieutenant, Cornet, Lieutenant Fire Worker, Enſign, Aſſiſtant Surgeon, Adjutant and Quarter Maſter, with commiſſions only as ſuch, - -	60	1080
Captain, Surgeon, Brigade Major, Aid-du-Camp, Chaplain and Paymaſter of parts of the Army, - - - - -	120	2160
Major, Deputy Adjutant General, Deputy Quarter-maſter General, Judge Advocate General, Paymaſter of the Army, Head Surgeon of the Army, Principal Agent for Cavalry ſupplies, Deputy Commiſſiary General of Ordnance, Paymaſter and Commiſſary of the Bombay Army, Superintending Field Surgeon of the Bombay Army, Superintendant of ſupplies, Captain Malcolm commanding the Nizam's contingent, -	240	4320
Lieutenant Colonel, Adjutant General and Quarter Maſter General to the Bombay Army, - - - - - -	360	6480
Colonel, - - - - - - - - - -	600	10800
Gederal Officer on the Staff, - - - - - -	1500	27000
Major General Floyd, ſecond in Command of the Army, and Commanding the Cavalry, - - - -	1-3d more than ditto.	36,000
The Commander in Chief, one-eighth of the whole,		324,907

The following are the corps, &c. entitled to ſhare.

1.—The troops compoſing the detachments under the command of Lieutenant Colonels Brown and Read, who were above the Ghauts on the 5th May 1799, or who were left on duty in garriſons below the Ghauts, captured from the enemy.

2d.—The Bombay Grenadier Battalion.

3.—Individuals, whoſe Claims on the prize fund have been admitted by the Supreme Government, and by the Government of Fort St. George.

The Governor in Council has been pleaſed to eſtabliſh the following arrangement for the diſtribution:—

All commiſſioned European Officers entitled to ſhare as above, the Agents of

ſuch officers returned to Europe, the Heirs or Adminiſtrators of ſuch as are deceaſed, to tranſmit abſtracts in duplicate for their reſpective ſhares of prize money to the board of officers aſſembled at Fort St. George.

The Board of Officers after comparing thoſe abſtracts with the original prize rolls, will paſs, by the ſignature of their ſecretary, one of the abſtracts for payment, deducting all advances of prize property, which may already have been made to the Claimant, and return the abſtract ſo paſſed to the perſon by whom it was tranſmitted, who will preſent it for payment to the neareſt Military Paymaſter—The duplicate abſtracts to be retained by the Board of Officers for the purpoſe of being annexed as vouchers to their final ſettlement of the prize accounts.

Officers commanding ſtations, corps or detachments, (or ſuch officers to whom the duty particularly belongs) to make out duplicate abſtracts for the European non-commiſſioned, Privates, &c. and for the Native commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned, Privates, &c. now alive and in the ſervice, who may be entitled to ſhare in the preſent dividend of Seringagatam prize money—ſuch abſtracts to be tranſmitted to the board of officers, who will paſs them for payment, as above directed, and return one of them to the officers by whom they were tranſmitted, who will draw the amount from Paymaſters, and diſtribute it amongſt the claimants.

Committees of European Officers to be aſſembled at every ſtation for the purpoſe of inveſtigating the claims of ſoldiers, invalided, penſioned or diſcharged, and of aſcertaining the neareſt heirs of deceaſed ſoldiers, who were entitled to participate in Seringapatam prize—The proceedings of thoſe Committees are to be ſubmitted to commanding Officers of ſtations, by whom they will be tranſmitted, with abſtracts in duplicate, for the amount of the claims, which ſhall be recognized by the committee, to the board of Officers at the preſidency, who will paſs and return the the abſtracts for payment in the manner above directed,

In order to ſecure the public from being expoſed to loſs by the introduction of fictitions claims, it is particularly directed, in making out the abſtracts, and the proceedings of committees ſpecified in the two laſt paragraphs, that the greateſt attention be paid to the inſertion of every kind of information which may tend to eſtabliſh the claim of each Individual—where a certificate or other official document, ſhewing the right of an Individual to ſhare in the Seringapatam prize, is produced, the tranſmiſſion thereof along with the Abſtracts will be ſufficient to eſtabliſh the claim, unleſs it can be proved that the claimant afterwards deſerted from the ſervice; but where ſuch documents, are wanting, the Oaths of reſpectable perſons may be taken in ſupport of the claim, and the following particulars, or ſuch of them as can be collected, muſt be inſerted in the abſtracts, and in the proceedings of committees, viz.

In the caſe of a ſoldier now alive, who may ſtill belong to the effective eſtabliſhment, who have been transferred from one corps to another, or who may have been invalided, penſioned, or diſcharged, notice muſt be taken of his name, rank, corps, company and number, as he ſtood on the rolls at the period of the capture of Seringapatam; and if he ſhould afterwards have been removed from corps to corps or been invalided , penſioned, or diſcharged, the date of ſuch caſualty muſt be inſerted.

In the caſe of claims made by the heirs of deceaſed ſoldiers, the particulars (regarding the deceaſed,) as ſtated in the preceding paragraph, will generally be required to be inſerted in the poceedings of the committees; as alſo the date of deceaſe, the name of the heir, and the nature of relationſhip entitling him (or her) to claim the property, with the place of his (or her) preſent reſidence.

Military Paymasters are hereby directed, to discharge all abstracts for Seringapatam prize money, which shall have been passed for payment by the board of Officers assembled at Fort Saint George, and to transmit them to the Military Paymaster General who will bring them to account in a book to be opened under the head of "Seringapatam prize."

On a subject of so much importance to the interests of the public and a considerable part of the army, the Honorable the Governor in Council trusts, that the utmost attention will be paid to the foregoing orders, by all Officers who may be called upon, to carry them into effect.

Extract of a Letter from Trichinopoly, dated August 18th, 1808.

"The Commander in-Chief having completed his inspection of the Troops at this station, quitted Trichinopoly yesterday afternoon; a Squadron of Cavalry, with a standard, was paraded to escort him to the banks of the River.

"The 6th regiment of Cavalry was inspected again on Saturday evening, to examine the performance of the sword exercise and the attack and defence, and the next morning the Commander-in-Chief proceeded to the lines of the regiment, where his Excellency minutely inspected the Men and Horses, accoutrements, &c.

"On Monday morning the whole line was out under Major General Fuller—The Commander-in Chief arrived on the ground about sun rise, when the manœuvers commenced,—Several evolutions of attack and retreat were performed, supported, and carried as occasion required by the Cavalry and Light Infantry.—The Light Infantry Companies of the several corps formed one special corps, to be applied according to circumstances; the whole line under arms exhibited a fine appearance.

"On Wednesday morning, the Commander-in-Chief inspected the Artillery, under captain Francke, and expressed his satisfaction at their state of discipline and order."

SERINGAPATAM THEATRICALS.

Extract of a Letter dated 10th August.

"On the 3d of August we were highly gratified with the performance of the Farces, Citizen and Lying Valet, as also the New Interlude of the Sailors Return."

"The characters in each Farce were supported with a degree of vivacity and correctness seldom witnessed in the annals of Private Theatricals; precision, pathos, and perfect knowledge of Character were eminently distinguished. The Interlude claims infinite praise, and the character were inimitably drawn.—Ben Bob-

stay, Tom Last, Tim Snip, Old Firelock and Peg Juniper were supported most admirably.—The great applause given to this piece was not undeserved; and it reflects the highest encomiums on its author.—Though the Rode to Ruin, performed on the 25th of June, deserves great commendation, yet the exertions on the 3d August crowned the performers with unfading Laurels."

Office of Commissioners for investigating the Debts of their Highnesses the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, Fort St. George, 19th August, 1808.

The Commissioners for investigating the Debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, give Notice, that they intend upon Tuesday next the 23d instant, to proceed to the consideration of the following Claims.

No. 17. Trustees of Messrs. Case, Chinnery and M'Douall, obligation 8th September 1800. Principal, Pagodas 157,740 28 60. Interest to the 15th May 1804 at 5 per cent, Pagodas 31,509 0 37. Aggregate amount Pagodas 1,89,249 29 17. Aggregate Sterling amount £75,699 17 6¾.

No. 18. James Balfour, Esq. Assignee of Sasha Pillay, Assignee of Henry Price, Bond 1st September 1781. Principal, Pagodas 440, for arrears of Pay; Interest to the 12th February 1785 at 6 per cent. 91 2 62. Interest to the 15th May 1804 at 6 per cent. Pagodas 508 11 35 Aggregate amount, Pagodas 1 039 14 17. Aggregate Sterling amount £415 14 6.

Office of Commissioners for investigating the Debts of their Highnesses the late Nabobs of the Carnatic—Fort St. George, 23d of August 1808.

The Commissioners for investigating the Debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, give Notice that they intend upon Monday next the 29th Instant to proceed to the consideration of the following claims.

No. 19 Dr James Anderson, Balance of Bond 16th July 1773 of the Nabob Wallajah for Interest of Money lent at the Siege of Tanjore; Principal, Star Pagodas 1,690 5 0. Aggregate Sterling Amount *l.* 1,995 18 3.

20 The heirs of the late General Sydenham, Bond 21st March 1789 of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for money advanced, by an Estate of which General Sydenham was Administrator and Principal Creditor; Principal, Pagodas 9,456. Aggregate Sterling Amount *l.* 6,647 14—No. 1.

21 The heirs of the late General Sydenham, Bond 6th June 1789 of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for money advanced; Principal, Pagodas 2,723 0 0. Aggregate Sterling Amount *l.* 1,902 16 0—No. 2.

22 Coovoor Moothyah Moodelliar Representative of his Father the late Coovoor Videnatha Moodelliar, balance on four Bonds of the Nabob Wallajah, viz. 20th April 1777 Bond for Pagodas 3,800 being the balance of a former Account 17th September 1777, a Tunka for Pagodas 36,300 to Anthony de Souza in payment of a former Bond assigned to Videnatha; 15th December 1779, Bond for a Lack of Pagodas for Money lent by Teap and 15th December 1779 Letter of Acknowledgment for 16,100 Pagodas due on account of another Teap—Balance on 28th July 1780; Principal, Pagodas 156,100. Aggregate Sterling Amount *l.* 168,985 9 0.

23 John Tulloh Esq. surviving Executor of the late Captain Henry Buck Bowles

debt of the Nabob Wallajah 1st June 1780, for arrears of Pay, Batta &c. Principal, Pagodas 1,172 23 44. Aggregate Sterling Amount *l.* 1,275 10 10.

24 John Tulloh Esq one of the Executors of the late Lieutenant Peter Bonnevaux, Bond of Omdut ul Omrah 26th November 1777 for Money lent; Principal, Pagodas 7,000. Aggregate Sterling Amount £6,508.

25 John Tulloh Esq. one of the Executors of the late General George Campbell, Bond of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah 1st December 1796 for money lent, upon which Bond Pagodas 2,895, have been received on account of Interest; Principal, Pagodas 10,000. Aggregate Sterling Amount *l.* 4,332 19 02

26 Chinney Mootoo Chitty for Loans made on Bond and Assignment of the Revenues of the Districts of Ongole and Palnaud, Balance of Account Current due September 30, 1802, upon an Obligation of the Nabob Wallajah dated 19th Joffor 1808 Hejira about 27th September 1793 for Pagodas 20,000; Principal, Pagodas 2,405 4 74.

Balance of Account Current due September 30, 1802, upon an Obligation of the Nabob Wallajah dated 14th Jerjenjee 1208 Hejira about the 12th July 1794 for M. Pagodas 12,000; Principal, Star Pagodas 8,135 13 8.

Balance of Account Current due 30th September 1802 on an Obligation of the Nabob Wallajah dated 15th July 1795 for M. Pagodas 32,534 0 64; Principal, Star Pags. 31,350 4 77. Aggregate Sterling Amt. *l.* 18 481 13 8.

27 Heirs of the late Henry Brooke Esq. Bond 19th November 1796 of Omdut ul Omrah for Money lent; Principal, Pagodas, 1,000. Aggregate Sterling Amount *l.* 949 15.

W. PARKER.
S. T. GOAD,
HENRY RUSSEL.

On Monday afternoon the 22d instant anchored in the roads the H. C. ships *William Pitt*, Captain Graham—*Sovereign*, Captain Campbell and *Sir W. Bensley*, Captain Hooper, from Portsmouth 15th April; lay too off Madeira, but stopped at no other Port.

PASSENGERS.

Per William Pitt.—Mrs Keating, Miss Owen, Miss Saumarez, Miss Stuart, Miss E. Hunter, Miss A. Hunter, Miss Keating, Rev. Mr Keating, Mr. Blake, Captain West, Lieut. Boyce Coombe, Lieut. Walker, Mr J. Heath, Mr. R. Hunter, Mr. M. Cockburn, Mr. J Graham,—Messrs Charles Avelin, C. Hankin, J. Brett, George Brooks, T. Croxton, H Dick, C. Clark Shadford, Montgomerie, Watson, Taylor, Harding, Lawler, J. Anson, F. Small Page, Noble, J E. Brown, Short, D. Hepburn, Barber, Simmonds, and Clifford, Cadets.

Per Sovereign.—Miss Blacker, Miss Charlotte Blacker, Miss Elizabeth Glasspoole, Lieut Warring, 59th Regt. Ensign Colt, 80th Regt Mr William Campbell, writer, Messrs. William Baddeley, Edward Jones Ellaway, Charles W. Black and Neil M'Neil, Cadets.—For Bengal, Mrs M'Gregor, Mrs. Simpson, Miss Eliza Cooke, Miss Susannah Cooke, Miss Eliza Ness, Miss

Mary D'Auvergne, Miſs Elizabeth Bateman, Mr. W. Cooke, Surgeon, Captain J. A. Paul M'Gregor, Bengal Infantry, Captain Paſchoud, do. Lieut. Patterſon, do. Cavalry, Mr. W. Freeman Davis, Aſſiſtant Surgeon, Meſſrs John Bennett Heatly, John Bateman, and H. V. Lloyd, Cadets, Mr. Neill, Free mariner

Per Sir William Benſley.—Mrs. Goad, R. Maconochie, Eſq. Civil Service, Captain T. H. Dawes, Lieut. G. M. Munt, Veterinary Surgeon: J. Thomas, and M. Lowe, Cadets.—For Bengal, Major R. Swinton, N. C. Lieut C. K. Kennett, Mr. T. Mawe, free mariner, Meſſrs. Adam White, J. Palmer, and Hillard, Cadets.

The following ſhips parted company, *Euphrates* Capt. Herbert, (*ſince arrived.*)

The Europa, Lord Caſtlereagh, and Lord Keith, for St. Helena and Bengal; Northumberland, for Madeira, Coaſt and Bay; and Alexander, for Madras and Bombay.

PASSENGERS.

Per Europa.—To Bengal, Mr. Wilſon, free mariner; Mr. Seale, cadet.—To St. Helena, Colonel Alexander Beatſon, governor, and lady; Edward S. Broughton, deputy governor; Mr. Leech, junior merchant; and Miſs Beatſon.

Per Lord Caſtlereagh.—To Bengal, Meſſrs Lowers and Hudſon, free mariners.—To St. Helena, Mr. and Maſter Crout, and Mrs Cheſbrough.

Per Lord Keith.—To Bengal, Miſſes Eliza Beſs, and Margaret Macan.—To St Helena, Rev. Samuel Jones and lady.

Per Northumberland.—To Bengal, Mr. Woyden, native; Mr. Patterſon; Miſſes Criſp, Cox, Corrie, and O'Hara; Meſſrs. Buck, Thornton, Lewis, and Gardner, cadets.—To Madras, Mr. Keane, writer; Captain Mears, Lieut. Flint, and Miſs Kier.

Per Alexander.—To Bombay, Mrs. Auge; Meſſrs. Hoyle and Hall, aſſiſtant ſurgeons.

On Tueſday afternoon the 23d inſt. arrived the H. C. ſhip *Euphrates,* Capt. P. Herbert, left Portſmouth the 15th April 1808, and lay too off Madeira, on the 2d May, 1808.

PASSENGERS.

For Madras,—Mrs. Bowneſs, Mrs. Hurſt, Mrs Branſon,—Miſs Oliver, Miſs Bowneſs, Miſs C. Bownes, Miſs Bell, Miſs Branſon, —Mr. Hurſt, Mr Caſe, Mr. Hockley, Mr. Corbett, Mr. Bowneſs, and Mr. Howell.

For Ceylon,—Lieutenant Evall.

For Bengal,—Mrs. Wordſworth.—Miſs Malone, Miſs Fitzgerald,—Mr. Wordſworth, Mr. Mayne, and Mr. Hoyman.

MADRAS FASHIONABLES.

On Friday evening the 26th Inst. a superb entertainment was given by Sir Edward Pellew, at his House on Choultry Plain, to Lady Barlow. From the two Gates leading to the House, rows of lighted torches were placed, which had a most brilliant effect. The House was lighted up with equal splendour, and the Floor of the Dancing Room very richly ornamented in paint, which, from being mixed with size, was not affected by the friction of the Feet. The centre of the floor exhibited the arms of Sir George Barlow Bart. in a shield; and contiguous thereto were the emblems of the order of the Bath—Underneath was the Motto, *Sit pius in primis.* On one side the arms were the Initials G. B. and on the opposite one those of E. B. The whole surrounded by the Etruscan, or as it has more recently been called, the Trafalgar Border. The Company, which consisted of the great majority of the settlement, began to assemble at nine o'clock—and before ten country dances commenced, the first set being led off by Captain Pownal Pellew and Lady Barlow. After two sets had been led down, a Cotillion followed. The group was composed of those Ladies and Gentlemen who have at most parties of late displayed their skill in this elegant dance, to which were added the two Misses Barlow, and two young Gentlemen recently arrived from England.

Supper, at about 12 o'clock, being announced to be ready by the burning of blue lights in the grounds, Lady Barlow led by Sir Edward Pellew, and Lady Strange by the Hon. the Governor, proceeded to Tents pitched in the Garden, and were followed by all the gay circle. The covering of the Tents was composed of the Flags of different Nations, and other paintings exhibiting the British Lion and the Bengal Tyger, emblematical of the union subsisting between England and her Indian possessions. The supper was a display of every delicacy which was procurable, and the wines were of the first quality, and in great variety—Champaigne was most liberally supplied, and by its exhilirating powers caused the Dancing to be resumed with, if possible, additional spirit. It was not till 4 in the morning that the Country Dances were given up, and that only with a view to finish with the lively tune of Sir Roger De Coverley, or as it is more commonly called the Boullagnèe. In this finale His Excellency the Admiral danced with Lady Barlow, with spirit and activity equal to the youngest man present. Her Ladyship, altho' she had danced the whole evening,

entered equally into the spirit of the scene, and thus the whole party, animated with one common sentiment of gaiety and good humour, finished the evening with the same eclat as it had commenced. At the conclusion of this dance the Ladies retired, as did the great majority of the Company. Afterwards a few thirsty souls sat down to a second supper, at which some appropriate and patriotic Songs were sung, and who did not offer to depart until the God of Day gave the signal that Night and her Votaries must retire.

On Monday at noon a salute of 13 guns was fired on the arrival of W. Petrie, Esq. from a Tour.

The Friends of Admiral Peter Rainier, will regret that this excellent man departed this life on the 8th of April, last.

MADRAS CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. G. H. Bruce, Assistant under the Secretary to the Government in the Revenue and Judicial Department.

Mr. G. Smith, do. do. do.

Mr. William Bell, assistant under the chief secretary to the government in the secret, political and Foreign department.

Mr. S. Ibbetson, register to the Zillah Court at Tellicherry.

Mr. I. Vaughan, do. do. do. at Angadepoorum.

Mr. H. Comb, assistant to the collector of the Zillah of Cuddapah.

FRENCH CARTEL.

Calcutta, July 23.

The French cartel ship the Resource, commanded by Monsieur J. J. Desjardins, quitted the Honorable Company's moorings at Kidderpore yesterday forenoon, and proceeded down the river; we understand she will leave the river immediately, on her return to the Isle of France.

Three government vessels, full of French Subjects from Chandernagore, passed Calcutta on Thursday afternoon, to be conveyed to the cartel.

The French Commissary, Monsieur P. Bruix, and the Commander of the Cartel, we understand, will take leave this day, of the Right Honorable the Governor General. [STAR.

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENTS,

Mr. J. L. Savage, assistant to the collector of Moorshedabad.

Mr. G. J. Siddons, secretary to the resident of Fort Marlborough.

Mr. Robert Bathurst, Commercial Resident at Etawah and Culpee.

BOMBAY CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

John Smee, Esq. to be Resident at Anjengo, vice Handley, deceased.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay, August 10.

We are happy to announce that the Piedmontaise, answers all the high expectations which were formed of her superior sailing, and we trust that her brave crew and gallant commander will soon have an opportunity of proving to such gentlemen of the great nation, as are not already convinced of the fact, that it is not British Ships but British seaman that maintain the empire of the seas,

MADRAS MARRIAGES.

At Tanjore, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. Dr Kohlhoff, Lieutenant Alexander Tulloch, of the 7th regt. N. I. to Miss Wahab, daughter of col. Wahab.

On Wednesday the 17th instant, by the Rev. E. Vaughan, Mr. W. Grey, to Miss Charlotte Lane.

On Sunday the 21st instant, by the Rev. E. Vaughan, Mr. William Urquhart,* Proprietor of the Monthly Journal Office, to Miss Elizabeth Mayo.

BIRTHS.

At Trichinopoly, on the 20th instant, the lady of captain Corry, Paymaster of H. M. 69th regt. of a son.

On the 27th July, Mrs. E. Watts, of a son.

On the 3d inst Mrs. H. Falvey, of a daughter.

On Sunday evening the 14th instant, Mrs Bold, of a still-born child.

At Secundarabad, on the 31st ult the lady of capt. Mandiville, of a daughter.

On the 2d instant, at Negapatnam, the lady of J. Cotton, esq. of a daughter.

On the 9th instant, the lady of major M. Cosby, brigade-major in the Northern Division of Masulipatam, of a son.

On Sunday the 7th instant, the lady of major William Boye, of the 24th regt. N. I. of a son.

On the 14th instant, at Cannanore, the lady of capt. Gilbert Vaugh, barrack-master, of a son,

At Cannanore, the lady of captain Snow, of a daughter.

On Tuesday the 23d inst. the lady of Edward Croft Greenway, esq. of a son.

DEATHS.

Lately at Seringapatam, by a fall from a bandy, capt. Kingsley, of the H. C. Artillery.

On the 7th ult. on board the Matilda, at Sea, G. Falconer, esq. of the Firm of Messrs. Tulloh and Brodie.

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* Mr. Urquhart presents his respectful compliments to his Subscribers, and begs to inform them, that he is *not* "THE EDITOR" of the Madras Monthly Journal, as stated by mistake in Saturday's Gazette.

At Sea, on board H. M. ſhip Grampus, on the 9th May laſt, Mr. John Johnſon, Purſer of that ſhip, of a malignant fever caught at Madagaſcar, in the middle of April. Thoſe who knew him beſt, will feel the loſs they have ſuſtained in his premature departure from this life.

At Nundydroog, on the 14th ult. capt. Maeghie, of H. M. 1ſt (or royal) regt. of foot, much regretted by all his brother officers.

At Trincomallie, on the 2d of July, lieut. colonel Thomas Blackeney, of H. 66th regt. in the 31ſt year of his age. The character of this humane and valuable officer, will long be an object of veneration and reſpect in the regiment he commanded, by all who had an opportunity of knowing his genuine worth, his loſs will be lamented, and by the officers of that corps the memory of his virtuous and honorable conduct will juſtly be held in the higheſt admiration.

At the ſame place, on the 6th of July, William Fillingham, eſq. paymaſter of the 66th regiment in his 29th year, much regretted by all his acquaintances.

At Wallajabad, lieutenant Taylor of the 1ſt battalion 15th regt. N. I.

At Hyderabad, H. Williamſon, eſq. ſurgeon of the 1ſt bat. 16th N. I. ſincerely regretted by his brother officers.

On the 7th inſt. at Negapatam the lady of Mr. T. C. Vanſomeren, after a very ſhort illneſs.

Lately, at Chinadrepet, lieutenant Dunn.

On the 5th ultimo, at Chittledroog, lieut. George Allen, 1ſt bat. 15th regt. native infantry.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inſtant, at the New Church, by the Rev. Paul Limerick, Mr. George Samuel Hutteman, to Miſs Mary Malcolm.

On the 13th inſt. Mr. Alexander Johnſon, to Miſs Anna De Cruz.

At Buſhire, by Nicholas Hankey Smith, eſq. Reſident, captain Horton of H. M. 84th regt. to Miſs Territt.

On Sunday the 17th ult. by the Rev Fre Joaquim de Trinidade, Mr. Chriſtopher Maclean, to Miſs Elizabeth Gill.

At Meerut, on the 10th July 1808, by H. Wilkinſon, eſq. judge and magiſtrate, lieutenant C. W. Brook, adjutant 1ſt bat. 23d regt. to Miſs Marſhall, daughter of colonel Dyſon Marſhall.

On the 5th inſt. at Ghazeepore, capt. T. Johnſton, of the 2d regt. cavalry, to Miſs Sally Rider, youngeſt daughter of Jacob Rider, eſq. of the H. C. civil ſervice

On Wedneſday, the 20th inſtant, Mr. Laughlan Mackintoſh, to Miſs Elizabeth Potgatter.

On the 23d inſtant, Mr. Francis Arſon, to Miſs Jenny Belderbeck.

On the 13th ultimo, by the Rev. W. Ward, Miſſionary, Mr. James Gilbert, to Mrs. M. A. Douglas.

On the 1ſt inſtant, at the houſe of Mr. P. Lindeman, by the Reverend W. Ward, Miſſionary, Mr. W. Carey, junior, ſecond ſon of the Rev. W. Carey, D. D. Profeſſor of the Bengalee, Shanſcrit, and Mahratta Languages, at the College of Fort William, to Miſs Mary Kincy.

BIRTHS.

At Dinapore, on the 4th inſt. the lady of lieutenant Powell Comyn, 1ſt bat. 7th regt. N. I. of a ſon.

On the 16th inſt. the lady of O. L. Bie, eſq. magiſtrate of the catcherry court at Serampore, of a ſon.

On the 21st ultimo, Mrs. H. De Cruz, in the Natore District, of a daughter.
On Friday the 22d instanat the lady of James Donnithrone, esq. of a son.
Lately, Mrs. R. Ridley, of a son.
On Wednesday morning, the lady of captain John Cooke, of a son.
At Secundrabad, on the 6th instant, the lady of captain Charles Farran, of a daughter.
On the 24th ultimo, at Berhampore, the lady of captain Hadden Smith, H. M. 22d regt. of twin boys.
At Sankerrydroog, the lady of lieutenant Hampton, of a daughter.
On Friday the 29th ult. Mrs. Robert Hetzler, of a daughter.
On Tuesday evening, the lady of Robert Downie, esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On Monday last, Mr. Fisher Hebron, of the Secretary General's Office,—much regretted.
On the same day, Mr. James Ferris, conductor of ordnance.
On Thursday last, Miss Maria Cresswel.
At Bushire, on the 24th May, after an illness, of only two days, lieut. Charles Gilmore, of the honorable company's marine, and commanding the H. C. cruizer Teignmouth.
On the 2d instant, in the Fort of Agra, lieut. T. Dennis late adjutant of the 2d bat 27th regiment. A young man beloved and esteemed by his brother officers, whose generous worth and good qualities will long hold a distinguished place in their recollection.
At Chittagong, on the 18th instant, capt. James Taylor, of the country service.
At Shaurannore, on the 24th June, the infant son of lieut. Howe Daniel Showers; aged one year and one month.
On Saturday the 16th instant, Mr. Alexander Thompson, a midshipman of H. M. sloop of War Dasher.
On the same day, Mr. J. Leister, of the country service.
On Sunday the 15th instant, Mr. Charles Starling, pensioner on the pilot establishment.
On the 20th ultimo, on board the Change Pilot Schooner, in Balasore roads where he had proceeded for the benefit of his health, Mr. James Morrison, in the prime of his life, a young man of mild and amiable manners.
Same day, at Cawnpore, John Williams, esq. a surgeon on this establishment.
On the 14th ultimo, at Bhotpara, Mr. C. Williams, indigo planter.
On Saturday on board the H. C. ship Glory, at Diamond Harbour, much regretted by his commander and brother officers, Mr. William Hufflett, an officer, in the 25th year of his age.
On the 13th of May, on board the ship Thomas Henchman, at sea, lieutenant Charles Macpherson, of the 2d bat. 20th regt. N. I.
Lately at Muttra, lieut. col. Wood, of H M. 17th regt. of Foot.
On the 15th ult. at Chandernagore, Mr. Joseph De Souza.

BOMBAY BIRTH.

Lately, the lady of Henry Robert Whitecombe, esq. of the civil establishment, of a daughter.

DEATH.

Lately, Mrs. Mary Ruiterfield.